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CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

OLD JOHN BROWN AND THE MISSOURI RAIDERS.

CLAIM FOR COMPILING THE "BOGUS CODE" OF KANSAS DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE—A TRIBUTE TO JOHN BROWN—THE BILL SUPPORTED BY TWO EX-REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Vest, of Missouri, called John Brown an old scoundrel in the Senate to-day, and then something was said on the Republican side of the chamber in the old man's defense. A bill had been taken up which provides for the payment of nearly $5,000 to one Lowe for having compiled, annotated, and prepared for publication the infamous "bogus code," which the Missourian invaders of Kansas endeavored to enforce in 1855. This code consisted of illiberal extracts from the laws of Missouri and additions intended to secure the severe punishment of all persons in Kansas who should oppose slavery, even in speech. It proposed to punish with death those who aided a slave to escape from slavery. And one of the Browns became insane while serving out a sentence imposed by it. The code was enacted by the Missourian invaders, and was never submitted to the Governor for approval. Lowe was the clerk who got it put into print. Mr. Ingalls denounced the code and the bill, and thereupon Mr. Vest poured out the vials of his wrath upon old John Brown and the men "sent to Kansas from Plymouth Church" to aid him in his work. Mr. Ingalls remarked that, although Brown had been hanged as a traitor, the Nation had taken up his flag and borne it through four years of war to victory at Appomattox Court-house. Brown had been four years dead at his time, and Mr. Ingalls refused to allow Mr. Vest to provoke a quarrel with him. He then showed the absurdity of paying the compiler of a code which had been recognized by no authority. Mr. Edmunds arose to denounce the proposition, but before assailing it he paid a tribute to John Brown in a solemn and almost reverential tone. "His soul, thank God," said he, "is marching on." The bill went over for further consideration. It had been taken up on the motion of one Senator who had served in the rebel army as a Brigadier, and was supported by another who had been a member of the Confederate Congress.

A RAID ON SMALL NOTES.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF ONE AND TWO DOLLAR NOTES PROPOSED BY SILVER ADVOCATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Belford, of Colorado, introduced in the House to-day a bill having for its object the retirement of one and two dollar notes and the substitution therefor of standard silver dollars. The bill provides that in place of the legal-tender notes of denominations less than $5 that may now be in the Treasury, or that may hereafter be presented for redemption, the Secretary of the Treasury shall substitute notes of higher denominations equal to the value of the smaller notes redeemed, and that hereafter notes of less denomination than $5 shall not be printed. Under existing law, the denominations of United States notes to be issued is left discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury. The value of the one and two dollar notes now outstanding is about $40,000,000, that amount being nearly equally divided between the two denominations. The passage of Mr. Belford's bill would substitute standard silver dollars for these notes and force that number of silver dollars into circulation. The bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, from which it is likely to emerge with a favorable recommendation. It is not probable, however, that the bill will be passed by the House, for the reason that there is decided opposition to any change in the direction proposed in consequence of the great convenience of one and two dollar notes in small transactions, and in forwarding small sums through the mails. The advocates of the silver dollar will be compelled to devise some method other than the sacrifice of the one and two dollar notes to force their favorite coins into general circulation. A better method would be to repeal so much of the silver dollar act as compels the Treasurer of the United States to exchange silver dollars for certificates upon the application of any holder of 10 of those coins or multiples of that number.

OUR WEAK FORTIFICATIONS.

AN INCREASED APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRING THEM VOTED DOWN IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House occupied the entire day in discussing the Fortification Appropriation bill, the controversy arising over an amendment proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs to increase the amount for the repair and strengthening of fortifications from $100,000 to $500,000. The amendment was earnestly advocated by Gen. Johnston, of Virginia, and Gen. McCook, of New-York, on behalf of the Military Committee, and was opposed by the Committee on Appropriations, assisted by Speaker Randall, who took the floor several times in order to counteract the impression made on the House by Messrs. Johnston, Ellis, and other Democratic members, who have become disgusted with the sham economy practiced by the Committee on Appropriations under the general direction of the Speaker. The bill was passed without amendment, as reported by the committee. The total amount appropriated is $480,000.

A NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Judge William B. Woods, who was nominated to-day by the President to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Justice Strong, resigned, is an Ohio man, although accredited to Georgia. He now resides in Atlanta, and his duties as United States Circuit Judge have been confined to Georgia and neighboring Southern States. He is the Judge who delivered, last Summer, a remarkable opinion in defense of certain revenue officers who had been arrested in Georgia for having killed a moonshiner who shot at them from ambush. The decision was printed in THE TIMES. He was a General in the Union Army during the rebellion. It is probable that there will be considerable opposition to his confirmation on the part of Southern Senators. Judge Woods has been Circuit Judge about 12 years, and the outcry which certain Southern men are making against his nomination is not doubtless from the fact that he sentenced the Ku-klux criminals rather than to the fact that he was born in Ohio.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Refunding bill was laid aside to-day for the Fortification Appropriation bill, but Mr. Wood will endeavor to have it taken up to-morrow. Mr. Wood is of opinion that the debate on the bill will not be of long duration, and that he will be able to bring the House to a vote prior to the holiday adjournment. His ability to have the Refunding bill disposed of before Dec. 20, upon which day it is probable Congress will adjourn for the holidays, will depend upon the disposition of the Committee on Appropriations, whose bills have precedence over the Refunding measure. The Pensions, Military Academy, and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills are now ready for consideration by the House, and if these should be passed the Refunding bill will not be disposed of until after the holiday recess.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $620,449 67, and from Customs $645,-719 68.

A resolution offered by Mr. Call in the Senate to-day, instructs the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the cause of alleged unlawful arrest and banishment of any of the female members of the United States under the process of United States courts, and as to the cases of unnecessary removal of accused persons to places distant from their homes for preliminary hearing before United States Commissioners, and as to cases of alleged abuses of United States courts for personal and political objects, and to report such legislation as may be necessary to protect the people against wrongful and oppressive use of the powers and processes of said courts.

Local Inspectors of Steam-boats Beckwith and Hovey, at New-London, Conn., in a communication to the Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, explain that a fire which occurred on board the freight steamer Metropolitan, while lying at her wharf on Nov. 25 last, was occasioned by the explosion of a bottle of nitric acid which had been improperly packed. The shippers have acknowledged the neglect, and proposed to pay all damages. The Local Inspectors inquire whether, in view of this proposition, they are obliged to inform the United States Attorney of the violation on the part of the shippers in order that they may be prosecuted. Gen. Dumont intimates that, as this course is required by law, he will order the case submitted to the Attorney, to be disposed of as he may elect.

SHERMAN'S SENATORIAL CANVASS.

THE RUMORS OF GOV. FOSTER'S WITHDRAWAL SAID TO BE UNFOUNDED.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 15.—There has already come to the surface enough to indicate that the recent statement of the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that his personal relations with Gov. Foster are of the most pleasant nature, and that the contest for the Ohio Senatorship would be of a friendly character, was intended as a feeler or preliminary movement on the part of his supporters to bring about, if possible, the withdrawal of his acknowledged rival, Gov. Foster. It is believed here that the Secretary's utterances were calculated to draw out a further discussion of the Chicago hotel bill case, and that, in the event of its not being considered, the friends of Secretary Sherman would feel more at liberty to bring ruthless influence to bear in the way of negotiating the withdrawal of his competitor from the field. It is generally believed that the Secretary of the Treasury, through his friends, intimated to the Governor that a Cabinet position would be awarded to Ohio in the event of his (Sherman's) return to the Senate. After a diligent investigation there is reason to assume that there have been strong efforts made in this direction. The result of conferences, which it is understood have been held, has been so highly colored by the Secretary's friends as to lead to the inference that Gov. Foster is to retire from the field with the view of rendering Secretary Serman's fourth election to the Senate as harmonious as was that of the President-elect, one year ago. This, however, lacks confirmation, and the facts do not warrant the breadth that justify the anticipations of the Secretary's friends. This view of the case is substantiated by the appearance on the ground of the Mayor of Sandusky, Rush R. Sloan, who, only a few years ago, wrecked the Cincinnati and Sandusky Railroad. The fact that Mr. Sloan was the manager of Mr. Sherman's cause in both the first and second Senatorial contests is quite significant, and confirms the statement that the alleged withdrawal of Gov. Foster is lacking a sufficient basis. On the contrary, it may be said that as yet the Governor has given no information whatever that he anticipates taking such a step, and further, that the exigency does not exist at present that would render such action on his part necessary or politic.

PARTY METHODS IN INDIANA.

THE DEMOCRATS ABLE TO ORGANIZE THE SENATE—GEN. STEELE'S CONFERENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—The conference of the Republican members of the State Senate to-day practically showed that the Democrats would organize that body. They have secured a pledge from Senator Davis, Greenbacker, to vote for James H. Rice, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, for Secretary, Davis to select the assistant, and Poindexter says he will vote with Davis on organization, as to do otherwise would only make a dead-lock, and he will not be an obstructionist. After all, it is only a question of the Senate offices for 60 days. On general questions the Republicans are satisfied that Poindexter will vote with them. The securing of Davis for the Democrats is ascribed to Hendricks, who entertained Davis and Major the two Greenbackers, at dinner just after the election, when it was known they would have the balance of power in the Senate.

The gossip over Gen. Streight's caucus today is that it was a ridiculous failure if it was meant to injure Gen. Harrison, and if it was to consult over the general interests of the party, as is now claimed for it. It is asserted that Gen. Streight need give himself no special uneasiness, as, when that is to be talked over, there are hundreds of others quite as much interested as Gen. Streight.

SECRETARY SCHURZ'S RETIREMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The *Post-Dispatch* states editorially that "Secretary Schurz will leave Washington in April with his family, to settle down and make St. Louis his permanent home. Mr. Schurz intends to divide his time between looking after his German newspaper and writing a book for the Appletons. We have it from a most reliable source that Mr. Schurz is fully prepared to be without office during Gen. Garfield's Administration."

RESULTS OF CITY ELECTIONS.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Full returns of the municipal election held yesterday give Prince, (Dem.,) for Mayor, 21,926, and Stebbins (Rep.) 20,754. Prince's majority, 512. In the Board of Aldermen the Democrats elect 7 members and the Republicans 5. The Council stands 45 Republicans to 26 Democrats.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 15.—The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the City Government and on the School Committee.

NEW-JERSEY PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

TRENTON, Dec. 15.—The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry concluded its annual session in this city this evening, after electing the following officers for the ensuing year: Master—J. W. Nicholson, of Camden; Overseer—W. L. Hope, of Shrewsbury; Lecturer—Nelson Roberts, of Vineland; Steward—H. F. Bodine, Locktown; Assistant Steward—G. H. Gaum, of Paulsboro; Chaplain—Ralph Lee, of Hopewell; Treasurer—C. C. Enlow, of Swedesboro; Secretary—J. W. Dickson, of Woodstown; Keeper—E. H. Holcomb, of Lambertville; Ceres—Mrs. J. W. Nicholson; Pomona—Mrs. W. L. Hope; Flora—Mrs. Bodine; Assistant Flora—Mrs. H. C. Holcomb; Executive Committee—J. W. Nicholson, W. R. Hancock, G. H. Vanmate, John G. Cox, Ellison Horner. The order was reported to be in a flourishing condition, and the meeting had an unusually large attendance.

STRIKE OF PRINCETON LABORERS.

TRENTON, Dec. 15.—On Tuesday the laborers who have been engaged in laying sewers through the grounds of the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, struck because of a refusal by the college authorities to increase their wages from $1 10 to $1 25 per day. To-day a number of the strikers returned to work at the old wages. The college officers refused to employ the ringleaders in the strike.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—An ex-District Attorney of Washington, while suffering from delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide by leaping from the dome of the Capitol this afternoon, but his effort was frustrated by two of the Capitol policemen, who, observing his condition, followed him and overtook him just as he had got astride of the upper railing near the top of the dome.

THE OHIO GRANGERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15.—The State Grange to-day adopted a resolution that hereafter all candidates for public office asking the support of the Grangers shall be requested to publicly express their sentiments upon railway abrogations and their relation to the people.

THE LAND LEAGUE SUPREME

IRELAND UNDER THE DOMINATION OF AGITATORS.

THE TRIAL OF HEALY AND WALSH A FARCE—BOTH MEN ACQUITTED—HOW AN ENGLISH LANDLORD IS PERSECUTED—MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO DUBLIN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The trial of Messrs. Healy and Walsh for intimidating Farmer Manning was begun in the Cork Assizes today. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The court-room was densely crowded. Manning, who, it was alleged, was intimidated, denied the deposition put in by the prosecution in which he (Manning) stated that Healy and Walsh threatened him, and he now states that he was neither threatened nor afraid. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, acquitted Healy and Walsh.

Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, and Dillon have received letters threatening them with death.

John Power, who was identified as one of the party of armed men who forcibly entered a house from which the tenants had been evicted, near Tralee, County Kerry, in the night, about a fortnight ago, and slit the ears of the occupant, a bailiff, has been acquitted, although he was identified by the Prosecutor.

Mr. William Bence Jones, an Englishman and a large land-owner, residing at Lisslane, County Cork, writes to the *Times* that he has expended £35,000 on the improvement of his property, and has hitherto enjoyed good relations with his tenants; but because he refuses to accept Griffith's valuation, his tenants have been deterred by threats from paying their rent. He is threatened that his grave will be dug opposite his door, his laborers are compelled to leave him, and none dare buy his produce, because when it is sent to market it is surrounded by a howling mob. A correspondent at Cork says: "When Mr. Jones, on Tuesday, tried to ship 80 head of cattle and sheep to Bristol for sale, a number of large shippers informed the steam-ship company that they would cease their dealings with it if the cattle were shipped, and the company, consequently, refused to take the cattle, as also did a Clyde shipping company. Finally, the drivers refused to land the cattle, which, after straying through the streets, were finally drive by the Police to the Great Western Railway, and that company forwarded them to Dublin by train, in spite of the efforts of the "Boycotters" to prevent the company from supplying the train. Mr. Jones is unpopular because of his writings in the periodical press in opposition to the public works. The Police promised to protect the laborers if they would remain with Mr. Jones, but they refused. The Land League will support the laborers who left the estate. The family of Mr. Jones are attending the remaining cattle, protected by armed Police, and the house is guarded at night. The seizure of the lodge is expected."

When Mr. Jones's cattle arrived at Dublin they were treated the same way as at Cork. An attempt will be made to-day to ship the cattle to Glasgow or Liverpool. If that fails, Mr. Jones's agent will telegraph for instructions whether the cattle shall be conveyed to Bristol by way of Belfast. In the meantime the Police guard the cattle.

The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General, speaking to his constituents at Hackney last night, expressed the conviction that not the Government over which Mr. Gladstone presides will be terrorized into making unwise concessions, nor provoked into a departure from the strict path of justice.

The *Daily News*, in a leading editorial today, says: "The details of the Government Irish Land bill are the subject of consideration by the current series of Cabinet councils, and the Ministers hope that the measure will be ready to submit in a complete form when Parliament opens. It will be neither a small and temporary compromise nor a revolutionary scheme."

A correspondent at Rome says he gathered from a conversation he had with a high officer of the Vatican that the agitation in Ireland receives scant sympathy from the Vatican. The Holy See, while sympathizing with the Irish in their distress, deplores the excesses compromising their cause. The officer seemed particularly suspicious of the countenance the agitation received from America, and expressed the conviction that it was chiefly fostered by returned immigrants from America imbued with revolutionary ideas.

CORK, Dec. 15.—A great popular demonstration took place to-night to celebrate the victory of Healey and Walsh, who addressed a large crowd in front of their hotel. Healey said the result of the trial would be reflected in Dublin in the acquittal of Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A news agency states that 100 men will start for Dublin to-night to reinforce the Coldstream Guards there. A battalion of the Scots Guards has been ordered to be ready to proceed to Ireland on Friday.

The Executive of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, at a special meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution to raise a fund for the purpose of providing means of protection for loyal men in remote districts.

The state of siege at Mr. Jones's residence continues.

All furloughs to the Army in Ireland have been canceled.

PROGRESS IN OTTOMAN AFFAIRS.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT DULCIGNO—A PACIFIC PHASE OF THE GREEK DISPUTE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Sutormen to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "An aide-de-camp of Prince Nikiti of Montenegro went to Scutari to arrange the question of the possession of two villages near Dulcigno which the Turks refuse to surrender. He has, however, left without effecting an arrangement, and he refused to sign the declaration formally taking possession of Dulcigno."

A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The terms of the Turkish note relative to the Greek question have been decided upon. In the note the powers are asked to recommend to Greece to enter upon a path of negotiation instead of resorting to armaments."

Dervisch Pasha has arrested the Prince of the Miridites, the principal Catholic tribe of Northern Albania, and Hodo Bey, chief of the Albanian League, and has sent them aboard of a man-of-war to Constantinople.

RAGUSA, Dec. 15.—The Porte, with a view to the loyal fulfillment of its engagements, has echelonned 17 batteries of troops on the Turco-Montenegrin frontier, with instructions to prevent the Albanians from interfering with Dulcigno.

The Turkish delegate has referred the claims of the Montenegrins to the two villages near Dulcigno to the European Delimitation Commission.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The note on the Greek question was telegraphed on Dec. 14 to the representatives of Turkey abroad."

The *Times*, in its leading editorial on the Greek question, says: "The initiative in this question no longer rests with England. It began with France, and the question still awaits the definitive action of France. England is resolved to support the collective judgment of Europe, and not to proceed alone. If France thinks fit to resume the proposals made at the Berlin conference, or to propose other terms acceptable to Greece and consistent with the pledges given as the conference, England will join the powers in securing their acceptance by the Porte."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Agence Russe*, of St. Petersburg, states that the question pending between Russia and China has entered a pacific phase.

At a banquet last night given to Gen. Roberts, recently returned from Afghanistan, by the Merchant Tailors' Company, the Master of the company, proposing a toast to the Foreign Ambassadors, coupled with it the name of United States Minister Lowell, and said he hoped the English and American flags, which were floating side by side in the hall, might know no rivalry but that of peace. Mr. Lowell, responding to the toast, eulogized Gen. Roberts's services in Afghanistan.

A St. Petersburg correspondent renews the rumor current several weeks ago of the transfer of the Czar's authority to a Council under the Presidency of the Czarewitch, and adds: "The marriage of the Princess Dolgorouki with the Czar will be declared legal, the receiving the title of Duchess of Holstein-Gottorp, and her children will be Princes and Princesses of that title. The Czar and his family will retire to Livadia in the Crimea, he remaining Emperor in name, the actual authority, however, residing in the Czarewitch."

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The difference between Baron Hickey Hardon, late editor of *Le Tribunlet*, and Arthur Meyer, chief editor of the *Gaulois*, has been adjusted, and the duel to which the latter was invited recently by the Baron will not take place.

The funeral of Mme. Thiers to-day was witnessed by respectful crowds. The hearse and coffin were buried under a crown of flowers and immortelles. All the leading members of the two chambers were present. The Ministry followed immediately behind the coffin. MM. Gambetta and Buffet were conspicuous in the procession.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 15.—It is reported that the man who attempted to assassinate Premier Bratiano acted under the order of a secret society which had already given M. Bratiano notice that he was condemned to death.

ROME, Dec. 15.—In view of the approaching attack on Lima, Peru, the Chilian Government has acquainted the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Santiago with the measures taken for the protection of foreign residents.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Paris, says the *Internationale*, Rochefort's journal, to-day calls M. Gambetta a liar, robber, forger, false Genoese, and a wretch worse than Thiers or MacMahon. The *Frymen* states that in consequence of rumors about Rochefort's sanity it suppresses an article in type.

The *Tribunlet* and the *Monde Parisien* newspapers have been sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000f for libeling Col. Rin, commander of the guards at the Chambre of Deputies, who ejected M. Baudry d'Asson.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The would-be assassin of Premier Bratiano has confessed that he is one of 30 conspirators. His motives are a mystery." A dispatch from Bucharest states that Premier Bratiano's wounds are mere scratches. The motive of the assassin was revenge for his dismissal from the Department of Finance on account of his discreditable antecedents.

The Rev. Messrs. Dale and Enraght, Ritualists, have decided to lodge an appeal from the judgment of the Queen's Bench.

THE HARWOOD FAILURE.

A LETTER FROM THE PURCHASING AGENT OF THE BANKRUPT MILLIONAIRE.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Harwood, the wife of the millionaire bankrupt, is in New-Orleans, and M. D. Ingraham, his purchasing agent, is in Manchester, England. Under date of Manchester, Nov. 26, Ingraham writes:

"I can say with a clear conscience that I knew nothing of Mr. Harwood's financial standing. I bought the goods only as I was ordered. I was aware that he was buying very heavily, opposed by his uncle that he had increased his capital, and was able to take care of the goods. In fact, it was none of my business. I was at work for a salary, and if my purchases were too heavy he had a right to stop me at any time. And I known before I left what I knew now I should have been home instead of here. The trip was, to a great extent, for my health which was very bad when I left New-York, and had been for more than a month. Besides, I had business which I have combined with the trip.

"Dec. 1.—I arrived here from London last night. I gave up the idea of going to Paris, and shall make all preparations to sail on the 10th. I am anxious to go home. I see by the *Money-Prese* of the 14th that Harwood is going to try and make a settlement with his creditors. I hope he will be able to do so, at least for the benefit of those who were thrown out of employment. I cannot make myself believe that his failure was anything but an honorable one, and I hope it may prove such. It is a wonder to me how the concern stood it as long as it has. I had no idea that the house was in such circumstances. I would never have dared to have left a cent of money in it had I had great confidence in the house, and expected some day to take an interest with it. The paper of the 6th gives me a full account of Harwood's failure, which looks like a bad one. I see he has confessed judgment in my favor for $3,001, which I hope will cover my claim, as I cannot afford to lose it."

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

ROADS IN MEXICO—TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY LINES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6.—The Central Railroad Company has acquired concessions from the Michoacan, San Luis and Tampico railways. Capt. Eads's ship railroad concession is making slow progress, owing to the unpopular agents and attorneys employed. Capt. Eads asks no money subsidy, but wants public lands. The Government, having no land office, has no surveys, and landed proprietors on the isthmus claim most of the land. It is said an understanding exists between the Tyng Railroad, on the isthmus, and Eads's agents, whereby, if Capt. Eads gets the concession, the greater road will absorb the smaller.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—An amended bill will be filed to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court at Nashville in the case of the minority stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, charging that the election of the acting Board of Directors was a nullity; that the officers and agents of the Louisville and Nashville Road, with Stevenson, Baldwin, Evans, and Fogg, were combining and working to depress the stock and discredit the company; that the Louisville and Nashville Road, in violation of its charter, is operating the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road for its own benefit, and praying for an injunction to enjoin the Louisville and Nashville Company from operating the road and from voting the stock it bought, and also praying for a Receiver. Judge John Baxter and Judge Key will hear the case at Knoxville on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey leaves to-night for Pittsburg, to lay before Judge McKenna, of the United States District Court, affidavits relating to the detention of passengers on the Junction Railroad, and alleged willful discrimination on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's agents. It is charged that the through trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been unnecessarily delayed on the mile of track owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and which is a part of the Junction Road. It is understood that the court will be asked to view the alleged discrimination in the line of a contempt of the court's decree, which decided recently that the Baltimore and Ohio trains had the right over the Junction. The Pennsylvania Railroad people are preparing to combat the allegations, and, it is said, have counter-affidavits to present.

RAHWAY CITY, N. J., Dec. 15.—The bridge spanning the Central New-Jersey Railroad track near Newark Bay bridge has been taken down, and the railroad authorities will replace it with a more substantial one with a span 30 feet wider than the old one, to enable the laying of another rail through this city to the bay draw.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 15.—The United States Circuit Court, Judge McCrary presiding, to-day decided the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company against the Batchelle and Moorhead Company concerning the right of the latter to cross the lines of the former, which they have been prevented from doing by an injunction. The order will be that the injunction be dissolved upon the execution of a writing by the respondents to the complainants, which writing shall be approved by a judge of said court in the sum of $5,000, conditional that the respondents will pay all damages which may be awarded or adjudged in favor of the complainants by reason of the construction of the respondents' line of railroad across that of complainants.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, said to-night that the order for the withdrawal of freight trains from the new route to New-York was made because it was impossible to compete with the opposition in the traffic.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The American Woman Suffrage Association met in Lincoln Hall to-night. Twelve States were represented. Among the prominent delegates present were Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mary F. Nutting, Elizabeth B. Chace, Mary E. Haggett, Margaret Longley, and Matilda Hindman. Addresses were made by Lucy Stone, H. B. Blackwell, and Helen Conzea.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A COMBINATION OF THE OPPONENTS OF MR. GROW TALKED OF—GEN. HOYT BELIEVED TO BE THE COMING MAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The canvass for the United States Senatorship proceeds quietly, but a deep interest is taken in it. Thus far there is no concentration upon any candidate against Mr. Grow, but the conviction increases among those who are with "the field" that Gov. Hoyt is their most available man. It will be a surprise if the movement to unite on him is not strongly developed within a few days. Col. Quay is believed to prefer him, and the fact is insisted upon that the Governor would make a very able and influential member of the Senate. His name, it is true, is not yet much mentioned, but most of the Republican votes of this and Allegheny Counties could be promptly combined on him, if that step should be resolved upon.

As to the prospects of Mr. Grow, there is little change. A point appeared to be scored in his favor a few days ago by a resolution of the Republican Committee of Montgomery County requesting the delegation from that county to support him. As the delegation includes 1 Senator and 5 Representatives, this was an important gain, provided the "request" was complied with. There is some doubt, however, whether it will be. Montgomery County is the home of ex-Gov. Hartranft, and his interests have always been nearly associated with those of Col. Quay. The latter may reasonably rely, no doubt, on strong pressure being brought to secure at least part of the delegation for Gov. Hoyt, or whoever shall be selected to unite upon. A canvass of the Republican members of both Houses of the Legislature, begun by the *Times* of this city, has developed the preferences, or lack of preferences, on the part of 88 out of the 154 who will be entitled to enter the caucus, as follows: Grow, 15; Congressman William Ward, 5; scattering, 8; undecided and non-committal, 12. This may be taken, probably, as a fair average. It shows Mr. Grow in the lead, though lacking a majority, while the question remains whether he can pick up enough from the field to form the majority, or whether all his opponents can unite without serious loss on some other man. Mr. Grow proposes to have his supporters gather at Harrisburg about the 31st of this month, in anticipation of the assembling of the Legislature on the 4th of January. He and his friends acquience in the selection of Representative B. L. Hewit, of Blair County, for Speaker of the House, and there appears to be no competitor with Mr. Hewit for the place. As to the minor offices in the organization of the House, the Grow men are likely to make a contest, with the view that getting them or losing them may have an important bearing on the result of so close a division.

It may be added that Col. Quay explicitly declines to let himself be made a candidate. The suggestion was made some time ago by a very influential person to Judge McKennan, of the United States District Court, that he should allow himself to be named for the place, but he declined. Chairman Cessna is still not out of the field, and has the friendly regard of Senator Cameron, but the prospect now, as I have stated, is that the opponents of Grow will combine on Gov. Hoyt if possible.

IN HONOR OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Beale and a number of friends, paid a visit to-day to Gen. Beale's farm, just outside of the city, and lunched at the residence of Mr. William Hutchinson. Gen. Grant received a number of callers at Gen. Beale's residence after his return to the city, and this evening was the guest of the President and Mrs. Hayes, a dinner being given in his honor at the Executive mansion. Besides the President and Mrs. Hayes, there were present Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Vice-President Wheeler, several Cabinet officers, and a number of Senators and Representatives and their wives.

THE COLORED REPUBLICAN UNION.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The Republican Union of Missouri, an organization embracing in its membership the most prominent and influential colored men of St. Louis, at a regular meeting to-day issued a call for a national convention. It says:

The negro has reached a significant juncture in citizenship. The hour is propitious for the enhancement of that citizenship. The vote is an indispensable factor. It will grant triumph or secure defeat. It should receive the respect due its power. Whatever is less is not the dignity of citizenship. Whatever is less than citizenship is peonage and serfdom. The Republican Union of Missouri urgently call upon the patriotic and public-spirited negro-men of the United States to assemble in council at Washington City March 3, 1881.

J. MILTON TURNER, President.
T. H. MURPHY, Vice-President.
ALFRED BURGESS, Secretary.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—Mary Thompson, colored, was burned to death here this morning while suffering from a fit.

NEW-MARKET, N. J., Dec. 15.—On Monday last, while James H. White was hunting, near Washington Village, his gun was prematurely discharged, and a portion of the charge entered his side, inflicting a wound from the effects of which, after lingering in intense agony until this morning, White died.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—At 10:30 o'clock last night the two rear coaches of the Kansas City express, which left here about 9 o'clock, jumped the track two miles this side of Eureka, 20 miles west, and several persons were injured. The railroad people have kept the matter still, and no particulars of the accident can be obtained. They admit, however, that three persons—names not known—were injured, and taken to the company's hospital at Washington, six miles from here. Rumor says 10 persons were hurt.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 15.—Near Clover Depot, Halifax County, on Monday, Mr. M. R. Womack, a prominent farmer, 65 years of age, was killed by his mules running away and throwing him from his wagon, in which he was hauling his Christmas supply of wood.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—This morning, near Harmony, N. Y., Mr. J. N. Nyburg was killed by a tree which he was cutting falling upon him.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6.—Charles Gray, of New-York, was accidentally shot and killed near Alamos in Sonora, while inspecting mines with a view to their purchase.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 15.—A boiler exploded to-day in Gottschalk's table factory at Garretsville, killing one man and injuring another, who has since died. The boiler was thrown a distance of 75 rods, cutting down a tree of considerable size. The loss is $2,000 or $3,000, including damage by fire which ensued. There is no insurance.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, Dec. 15.—The brigantine Nantina, hence to Little Bay, laden with coal, was grounded on a rock near Broad Coal on Dec. 6. She was abandoned by her crew, who believed her to be sinking, but was subsequently boarded by four men, who brought her into Greenspond.

The schooners Maggie and Success, which left here before the gales with a general cargo for Twillingate, have not arrived there, and it is supposed that they are lost with all hands.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The National Line steamer Denmark, Capt. Robinson, from New-York Dec. 1, has arrived here. The Denmark lost 30 head of cattle and 13 sheep on passage.

The Norwegian bark Canada, Capt. Ludvigsen, before reported abandoned and towed into Kinsale Harbor, has arrived at Queenstown. She is waterlogged, and her hull and rigging are considerably damaged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—The steamer Wesmouth, hence for Sebastopol with 4,750 bales of cotton, is proceeding to sea this morning got ashore on the north breaker of this bar. The weather is moderate, and steamers have been sent to her assistance.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—The Government steamer Newfield Arrived from Sable Island to-day, bringing the crew of the schooner Bride. The Bride sailed from Pictou for Fredericton, New-Brunswick, Nov. 18, with a cargo of bricks, and anchored at West Catepie, starting next morning for Fredericton. When the main sheet parted, and the strain of the flood tide caused the schooner to drift. She became unmanageable, the crew driven to sea, the crew suffering greatly for eight days from intense cold and hunger, having only one meal during this time, their provisions having been destroyed by water. The crew were driven on shore at the north-east bar of Sable Island. The crew left the schooner in boats and walked to the lighthouse. Capt. Hascher had both feet badly frozen, and is injured internally. Several of the crew were badly frozen.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The steamer Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Liverpool Dec. 7 for Baltimore, via St. John, Newfoundland, and Halifax, has been in collision and has a hole in her bow above the water line.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

DROWNED IN EVADING PURSUIT—CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—A confidence man who had played a game on a train while crossing the bridge last night was pursued by a policeman and attempted to cross the bridge on the railroad track, but fell through, there being no flooring between the rails, a distance of fully 40 feet, into the river, and was drowned.

DANVILLE, Dec. 15.—In the Corporation Court today, James T. Whitfield (colored) was convicted of burglary committed in October last, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 years. After committing the burglary, the convict set fire to the house, in which several children were sleeping, and they were in danger of being burned to death.

BARTON SMITH, for shooting Mollie Mitchell, a courtesan, in October last, was tried in the Corporation Court here this morning, convicted of malicious shooting, and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—Richard Listan, the young man who was tried here for robbing a young lady with whom he had eloped, and found guilty, but who was let off on marrying the girl, has been discharged from custody.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 15.—Elbert and Jesse See, who were returning to their homes in Bulloch County in a wagon, camped last night 10 miles from this city. They were found insensible this morning, having been knocked in the head while asleep and robbed of $300. Elbert will die, but the other is recovering. A small negro boy who was with them says he was awakened by a noise and saw a negro man run away, and heard others talking, but was afraid to give an alarm.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Charles Ainsworth, colored, of Troy, was arrested here to-day on a charge of administering Paris green to several persons in beer which he purchased and treated them with. Fortunately no serious consequences followed the poisoning.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 15.—Information was received here this afternoon of the shooting and killing of W. J. Bradley, near his home at Summit, by C. A. Squires, a magistrate of Nansemond. Squires. The murder was the result of old grudges. The victim was about 60 years of age and a well-known merchant and cotton-grower.

ROSELLE, N. J., Dec. 15.—A bold burglary was committed last night at the residence of Mr. A. Bogert, of this place. The burglars collected every article of silverware, a large amount of clothing, and a gold watch, when, being alarmed by the presence of an invalid lady in a room they were about entering, they fled, carrying off all the property they had collected. Detectives from Elizabeth are working up the case. This is the third or fourth burglary committed in Roselle within the last two weeks.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 15.—In the Corporation Court this evening, Isaiah Richardson, colored, was convicted of the malicious shooting of David Cain, colored, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

TRENTON, Dec. 15.—During a quarrel at Lambertville, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, between John Fierman, 17 years old, and Theodore Packer, son of Peter C. Packer, Tax Assessor of that place, Fierman seized a butcher-knife and plunged it into Packer's breast, penetrating the heart and killing him instantly. Fierman was arrested and locked up, and an inquest was held this evening.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—This city for some time has been agreeably free from the depredations of expert burglars, for

they knew that the frauds related were to take place, and that the party managers were most anxious to conceal the evidence of their crime. The circular in question is as follows:

HOUSE OF DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 27, 1880.

DEAR SIR: The attention of the State Executive Committee has been called to the instructions issued by Chief Supervisor Pelton to the Supervisors of Election in this State. These Supervisors are directed to report "the number of ballots drawn out of the ballot-box and destroyed by the Managers of Election because of the issue of votes over names on the poll-list;" also, the number of such ballots cast "*over the names of the Republican candidates*," and the number which bore the names of the Democratic candidates and Greenback candidates.

"In order to report the *character* of the ballots drawn out and destroyed is unauthorized and illegal. The State Election law, by which alone you are governed, requires (see compilation of Election law, section 19) that "if more ballots shall be found on opening the box than there are names on the poll-lists," one of the Managers or the Clerk, *without seeing the ballots*, shall draw therefrom and *immediately destroy* as many ballots as there are in excess of the number of names on the poll-list." You will, therefore, instruct the Managers of Election throughout your county at once, that they *must not, allow the Supervisors to see or inspect* any ballot drawn from the box in excess of the number of names on the poll-list, in order to ascertain for whom such ballots were cast. The ballots must be *instantly destroyed*, *without being seen* and must be *immediately destroyed*, as the law directs. By order of the committee,

JOHN BRATTON, Chairman.

The only comment which may be made upon this circular is that it shows fully, among other things, that the county managers were in at least the majority of cases entirely under the command of the State Committee. In fact, their conduct and that of all the Democratic election officers displays the fact that they regarded themselves as the agents of their party, not as sworn judges of an election. There is proof that in many cases they themselves put fraudulent ballots into the boxes. This is the case at Mount Pleasant, where the United States Supervisor was not allowed to be present, and where at the closing of the polls it was found that two bundles of Democratic tissue ballots, representing in all 198 votes, had been put into the box at one time. By such frauds and by repeating, which was carried on openly in many of the back counties, it is noticeable that in them the vote alleged to have been cast largely exceeds the entire voting population. In Newberry 405 more votes are said to have been cast than there are voters in the county. In Aiken County the vote returned is 823 more than the voting population, and this despite the fact that by violence and intimidation at least 1,000 colored men are known to have been prevented from going near the polls. Again, in Kershaw County the vote said to have been cast is 963 in excess of the voting population.

The significance of these figures will be all the more apparent when it is remembered that not one vote in Aiken, but in many of the other *districts of the State the Democratic violence* was so great that no Republican dared to risk his life by voting. In this connection the following table of returns from strong Republican precincts speaks for itself:

	Dem. Vote.	Rep. Vote.
Polling-places.		
Dial's	304	0
Young's store	304	0
Clinton	406	0
Willson	406	0
Robbins	304	0
Bamberg	289	0
Silverton Academy	296	0
Londley	337	0

As to the means which were used to intimidate the Republicans, keep them from the polls, and bring about results like the above, the Abbeville *Press and Banner*, a good Democratic journal, on the morning after election indiscreetly printed the following:

"Yesterday was a memorable day in Abbeville. About 3:30 o'clock in the morning all the bells in town were rung, and the drowsy sleepers were involuntarily drawn from their beds to the public square, which was brilliantly illuminated by a huge bonfire made of dry goods boxes, &c., and around which were assembled a large company of young men, who had been on guard all night. The anvil chorus and other demonstrations of small arms made the scene quite a lively one. * * * During the early hours of the morning the whites having first gotten to the polls were busy voting. The colored brethren soon began to come up, and all voted peacefully and with a will. Many of them expressed a willingness to do so the white men, by a mark of respect to sensible colored men, were urged to stand back to allow them to vote ahead of their regular time. * * * The rush to the polls in the early part of the morning was very great, and many of the Radical leaders thinking that they should be honored with extra attention by the whites, felt agrrieved because they were required to wait for their turn in the line, and in a sullen manner went home before 9 o'clock, refusing to participate in the election.

"It may be well to add to this account that when the colored men left the Democratic ranks the blockade round the polls, and let every White Leaguer vote to his heart's content. The result was that at the poll which returned 775 Republican votes in 1876 only 6 Republican votes were cast in 1880. Similar scenes to that described were enacted all over the State. In fact, so outrageous was the violence and fraud committed in many of the interior counties that the Beaufort *Crescent*, the Democratic organ of Beaufort County, was forced to say of them:

"There is one thing to be said of the Democracy of Beaufort County that, unfortunately, cannot be said of some others, and that is, they have not as yet learned *to make one Democratic vote count as five and one negro vote*. Nor have we as yet adopted the system by which ballots are substituted in the boxes for those which were originally placed there. Upon these little matters we are sadly deficient, which will account for the small showing we are able to make in the vote. For ourselves we had rather be afflicted with years of Republican misrule, trusting to the justice of our cause finally asserting itself, than to *steal an election*."

But for criticism of this sort, no matter from what source it came, the Democratic managers cared nothing. They redeemed Wade Hampton's pledge that South Carolina would vote for Hancock, and they were satisfied. This they did in spite of the fact that, according to the careful calculation of the Republican committee, 90,000 votes were cast for Garfield and Arthur. According to the same authority, had these votes been counted as they were cast instead of the State Board of Canvassers announcing a majority of 54,941 for the Hancock Electors, they would have had to declare a majority of 20,000 for the Garfield Electors. But by frauds detailed above, and by the work of the managers of election, these 90,000 Republican votes were reduced to 60,727, and then by the County Canvassers to 58,071, which figures were accepted by the State Board. In like manner the 20,000 popular majority which the Republicans had in South Carolina was transformed by the managers of election into 48,501 for Hancock, and then by the County Canvassers increased to 54,941, the figures already given. These are the facts. From them thinking men may draw their own conclusions.

DIVORCED THROUGH FRAUD.

ACCUSATIONS MADE AGAINST THE LAWYER WHO PROCURED THE PAPERS.

G. A. Seixas, a lawyer, has presented to the General Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, a petition making very serious charges against Peter M. Baum, of Red Hook, Dutchess County. In July, 1878, a suit for absolute divorce was brought by Mary A. Simmons against Duane B. Simmons, M. D. Dr. Simmons being in Japan, notice of the suit was served on him by publication. Peter M. Baum acted as Mrs. Simmons's lawyer, and Mr. Seixas received a retainer from Dr. Simmons by mail 56 days after the service of notice and three days after the time in which an answer should have been put in had expired. Mr. Seixas wrote to Mr. Baum accusing the default, and asking him if Simmons's Baum did not answer, and Baum claimed that he did not receive the letter. It is further charged in the petition that Baum, by means of misrepresentations, secured a divorce for Mrs. Simmons, and informed her that she was at liberty to marry a Mr. Clearwater, which she did, in this City, four days after the decree was pronounced.

The testimony on which the Referee reported in favor of a divorce was furnished by one Annie Coons, under the name of Jessie Barton. She testified that while in Japan she knew of Dr. Simmons's relations with Mrs. Had committed adultery. It is distinctly charged that Mr. Baum procured the attendance of this witness before the Referee, knowing of his own knowledge at the time that she had never been in Japan. As proof that Baum knew he had obtained a fraudulent divorce, the fact is submitted that when Mrs. Simmons sued him for procuring such a divorce, and thereby deceiving her into marrying Clearwater, he asked the case by paying her over three hundred dollars. He also advertised under the name Coons, alias Jessie Barton, that she performed herself at Baum's instance, and that she had never been in Japan. The petition does not in so many words ask that Baum be disbarred, but prays that the matter of dealing with him consider what action is justice and to the safety of the community.

THE POPULATION OF OREGON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following table shows the total population of Oregon:

Counties.	Total.	Counties.	Total.
Baker	1,000	Lane	11,000
Benton	6,000	Linn	12,000
Clackamas	11,000	Marion	14,000
Clatsop	3,000	Multnomah	21,000
Columbia	3,000	Polk	8,000
Coos	3,000	Sherman	1,000
Crook	1,000	Tillamook	2,000
Curry	1,000	Umatilla	6,000
Douglas	7,000	Union	8,000
Gilliam	1,000	Wallowa	1,000
Grant	1,000	Wasco	5,000
Jackson	8,000	Washington	7,000
Josephine	3,000	Yamhill	7,000
Klamath	1,000		

THE ITALIA'S UGLY CARGO

LAZZARONI AT QUARANTINE WITH THE SMALL-POX.

THE FULL DISEASE INCARED FOR IN A LONG VOYAGE FROM NAPLES—OVER SEVEN HUNDRED IN THE STEERAGE—SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE UNWELCOME SHIPMENT—WHAT HEALTH OFFICERS SAY.

The arrival of the Anchor Line steam-ship Italia, with several highly infectious cases of small-pox on board, and a complement of 780 Italian steerage passengers of the lowest class, all of whom had been more or less subject to contagion, created a decided excitement at Quarantine yesterday. The steam-ship, a screw propeller, barkentine-rigged, left Marseilles Oct. 28, and cruised down the Italian coast, calling at Genoa and several ports on the way, until she reached Naples, where she took on board 780 steerage passengers. They were mostly of the lazzaroni class, very poor, ill clad, and with little or no means. How their passage money was paid, or by whom, is still a mystery. Of the entire number 473 were men, 161 women, and 146 children. Before leaving Naples the ship's surgeon discovered a grown-up child among the company whose skin was covered with pustules resembling those of small-pox. Her friends protested that the pustules were not those of small-pox, but were caused by mosquito-bites, nevertheless the doctor insisted on having the child put ashore. After the ship left it was discovered that there was another child on board with pustules similar to those of the one sent away. This child slept at night in the same bunk with one of the woman passengers. Twelve days ago the woman was attacked with confluent small-pox of the most virulent type, and four days later the pustules broke out on one of the male passengers. Although there was a doctor on board, there does not seem to have been any attempt to quarantine the cases, and the man was allowed to roam at will among the other passengers. The woman was confined to her bunk.

When the ship arrived off Quarantine, Deputy Health Officer Canborn boarded her, and on going through the steerage, quickly detected the man with the pustules on his hands and face. This man, together with the woman, whose chest and head were entirely disfigured with the sores, were at once dispatched to the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island and preparations made to fumigate and disinfect every one else on board. The cabin passengers, numbering 50, and the officers of the vessel, were sent on shore. During the operation, the passengers sat huddled between decks, dirty, frowzy, half-clad in sheepskin cloaks or sacco-rattes, and apparently ignorant as to their destination, or what they were to do when they got ashore. They had an interpreter of their own on board, but the Health Officers found it extremely difficult to get anything trustworthy out of him. It was openly stated at Quarantine yesterday that there were a number of criminals and other expatriated persons on board, whom the Italian Government had taken this means to get rid of. It was said that among the number were two murderers and a variety of other offenders, and that their passage had been paid to this country, the Italian Government finding this method cheaper and more satisfactory than keeping them in jail at home. Nobody was allowed on board except the Health Officers and a number of Italians from the City who had learned of the arrival and hurried down to Quarantine to board the ship, were among the disappointed. One party of four, who brought down a pass from an official, were allowed to go on the quarantine boat and hail those on deck, but were strictly forbidden to go on board, or to bring away any papers, clothing, or effects of any kind. The visiting Italians admitted that they had friends on board, but were very reticent as to the character of the ship's company and what they were to do when they got ashore.

The Health Officers describe the condition of many of the passengers as pitiable in the extreme. Half clad and shivering, grimy with dirt, many of them have not washed since they left Naples. In a strange country, and without means of livelihood, they will probably be thrown upon the generosity of their brethren in Baxter-street, the Italian quarter, for temporary support. One of the visiting Italians, when asked what his countrymen would do when they got here, said, with a sanguine leer, that they would work "like Italians as other Italians," adding, hurriedly, that he meant by that they would sweep the streets, peddle cigars and candles, black boots, &c. The Health Officers, who are disposed to be very reticent, look at the matter in a different light. One of them said last night: "It is difficult to believe that these people would come here of their own accord, without money, clothing, tools, or trade, and in mid-winter. It looks as though their coming were the result of concerted action of some sort in Italy or in this country." There were rumors at Quarantine yesterday that some members of the Italia's cargo had had their passage paid by agents of padrones in this City, who would hire them out on the streets or in other work at extra low wages, and pocket the difference, in order to set these and other stories at rest, and find out the real character and condition of the emigrants, Health Officer Smith telegraphed to the Board of Emigration, asking that an interpreter be sent down to speak with them. The interpreter was sent down, but in the absence of Dr. Smith the Deputy Health Officer did not care to trust him aboard, and at nightfall the man returned to New-York. All last night famigation by tar, sulphur, and other chemicals was going on in the hold of the ship, while the bunks and floor about where the sick had lain, was plentifully washed down with a solution of sulphate of iron and water. During the afternoon a watchman rowed over from the ship to obtain a burial permit to bury the body of a dead baby, 3 days old. The ship will not be allowed to come to the City until the crew exhibit signs of the vaccination having taken effect, which will not be before Saturday. To-morrow Health Officer Smith and his assistants will begin the work of transferring the 780 passengers to Hoffman Island, where they will be detained until all danger from the disease is past. The transfer would have begun sooner but for the fact that the steamships in the hospital connecting with the boiler-house would become disconnected, a force of plumbers had to be sent down from the City to repair damages. There are these large hospital buildings, each two stories high, at the island, with ample accommodations. The passengers will be transferred from the ship to the island in boats of 100 and 200 each, as fast as preparations can be made for them. On their arrival on the island each batch will be forced to strip, take a thorough bath, and have their clothes worn on the passage thoroughly fumigated and kept under the action of chemicals for 10 hours. Hundreds of them have no change of clothing, and these will have to lie in bed while their clothes are fumigated. As water has not touched even the faces of many of them since they left sunny Italy, a thorough bathing and scrubbing, before they are permitted to land, is looked upon as an absolutely necessary sanitary precaution, independent of their exposure to small-pox. A boat-load of provisions was sent down from the City last evening, and an impromptu band, composed of old brass horns, harps, &c., celebrated its arrival with doleful strains.

Health Officer Smith was found in the office of the Quarantine Commissioners, at No. 88 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, concerting measures for the relief and care of the 780 during their detention. He said many of the Italia's passengers were terribly filthy and dirty, and that there were criminals among them. The crew would be kept with the vessel for several days and then sent forward to come up to the City. The Italians would be kept on board and transferred, 200 at a time, to Hoffman's Island, where they would be cared for and watched until all danger of contagion was passed. "I can't say," added Dr. Smith emphatically, "how so many people in such condition should have been allowed to leave home. The Government or Consular authorities should certainly have exercised some sort of supervision over their embarkation. There was a doctor aboard, I believe, but he allowed these small-pox patients to run at large among the others. If they had been quarantined and kept apart by themselves in a portion of the vessel, the result would have had to remove them and let the others come up." The Doctor added that, in view of the vigorous precautions already taken, there was no danger of the disease reaching the City. He could not, however, but entertain unfavorable impressions upon the part of the Italian Government in not having compelled the ship's surgeon to take proper precautions, and in not having insisted that they must maintain competent surgeons on board of their ships, and pay the closest attention to the sanitary condition of these emigrants, especially when they come in great numbers. Of late there had been a remarkable laxness in this direction, Captains of vessels were in the habit of leaving their ships in the Lower Bay and coming up in tugs or coming ashore in pilot boats to avoid the necessary detention at Quarantine. It was a day or two ago that a Captain apologized to him for leaving his ship outside and coming up through Brooklyn. He had written to the Pilot Commissioners informing them that the jurisdiction of the Health Officer extended to Sandy Hook, and that the law in regard to unauthorized landings before boarding would be rigidly enforced.

About two weeks ago a bark arrived from Antwerp. Her Captain had gone up to the City with the pilot. There was then in quarantine another bark from the same port, in which there had occurred a insidious death, while the ship was still at sea. The Captain of the second bark was ordered by Dr. Smith to change his clothes before going to the Custom-house. Four days later four cases of small-pox broke out among the crew, and it was learned that the death at sea had been from small-pox also, and that the Captain had actually landed the dying man. Had the second Captain gone up to the City in the same manner as the first, and without changing his clothes, he would have been liable to spread the infection wherever he went. Other cases have occurred in which the doctors and Captains of ships have certified to the health of those on board, and it has afterward been found that there was small-pox among the passengers. Hundreds of persons have no change of clothing, and these will have to lie in bed while their clothes are fumigated. As water has not touched even the faces of many of them since they left sunny Italy, a thorough bathing and scrubbing, before they are permitted to land, is looked upon as an absolutely necessary sanitary precaution, independent of their exposure to small-pox. A boat-load of provisions was sent down from the City last evening, and an impromptu band, composed of old brass horns, harps, &c., celebrated its arrival with doleful strains.

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MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

MARRIAGE IN TWO STATES.

MAKING A WIFE IN NEW-JERSEY WHEN PROHIBITED IN NEW-YORK—THE ACT UPHELD.

John D. Kenison, after his wife Ellen had obtained an absolute divorce from him in this State, the decree prohibiting him from marrying again in her life-time, went to New-Jersey with Olivia M. Jeens and married her. His divorced wife being still alive. His new wife, becoming disconcerted, applied to the Supreme Court to annul her marriage, alleging in her complaint that she and Kenison went to New-Jersey to be married with the deliberate intention of evading the prohibition.

The Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, and the matter coming before Judge Macomber at Special Term, in the case of Marshall against Marshall, which declared absolutely void a marriage which had been celebrated in Pennsylvania between parties who had left this State to evade a prohibition contained in a decree of divorce against one of them. A motion to confirm the Referee's report was heard by Judge Macomber, in Supreme Court, Chambers, about four months ago, his decision overruling the report has just been filed.

In discussing the opinion of the General Term in the case of Marshall against Marshall, Judge Macomber remarks that it is unfortunate that the expectation expressed by Presiding Judge Davis, that the case would go up to the Court of Appeals, was not realized. The fact that such an expectation was expressed, and that a personative opinion, dissenting from the opinion of his associates at the General Term, was written by Judge Daniels, has induced Judge Macomber, although of the law as determined by the General Term from commanding the cheerful acquiescence of the Bench and Bar. The effect of that determination has been, he thinks, to add "uncertainty and insecurity to the title to those greatest value consists in their certainty and repose," namely, the title to "the devolution of property and the legitimacy of offspring." Judge Macomber next expresses a preference for Judge Daniels's opposition of the law in the case of Marshall against Marshall, to the new enabling courts to relieve a person from penalties imposed by a decree of absolute divorce, as evidence that the rule announced by the General Term is not binding. Upon this matter he says: "As it seems to me, for our courts to hold a marriage void, which did not find its source in the law as determined, invalid in our own State, simply because our statutes and a judgment of our courts prohibited one of the parties to marry again without the consent, as a preliminary to such marriage, is to enable a person who has violated the laws of inter-State comity, which was intended to be secured by section 1 of the fourth article of the Federal Constitution. Nor is it in the discretion of any tribunal, however high, to disregard the law." Having carefully discussed the rule upon which the Referee based his report in favor of annulling the marriage, Judge Macomber arrives at the conclusion that it cannot be applied to the case, because the parties to the marriage, at the time the plaintiff was, upon her own showing, as much in the wrong as Kenison in contracting it; that she was, therefore, not in a position to ask to be relieved from its bond, and that judgment must be for the defendant. Kenison, Mr. Francis M. Scott appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. G. S. Dawson for the defendant.

FIRING UPON AN OFFICER.

THE OUTCOME OF AN ARREST IN GREENE-STREET—TWO PRISONERS HELD.

Patrolman Gardiner Ruland, of the Eighth Precinct, had a narrow escape from death or serious injury while endeavoring to make an arrest yesterday morning. He was on duty in Greene-street when, at 4:30 o'clock A. M., he heard a pistol shot. He ran down the street to Broome and there found two young men, who subsequently proved to be John Connors and Joseph Dean, the former of whom held a revolver, in his hand. When the policeman accused him of having fired the shot, he denied the accusation, and quickly passed his revolver to Dean, who threw it into the gutter. The officer arrested Connors, and as he started toward the station-house with him, Dean interfered in behalf of his friend, and attempted to rescue him. Connors drew another pistol from his pocket and leveled it at the policeman's head. Seeing his danger, the officer swung his prisoner round, so that when he fired the bullet struck the officer on the right shoulder, cutting a deep furrow. Two lives were at stake, but Officer Ruland did not lose his head. He held fast to Dean, and, after a desperate struggle, subdued him. Connors fled, but was pursued and arrested by Officers Doem and O'Neil. At the station-house, a number of skeleton keys and a pick-lock were found in the pockets of Dean.

The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a complaint of felonious assault. Connors said that he was 23 years of age, lived at No. 418 East Nineteenth-street, and was a painter by occupation. In regard to the charge he said he was walking up the street and heard the shot fired behind him. He claimed that he did not know Dean, and had never seen him before they were brought to the station-house. Dean, who said that he was 20 years of age, lived in East Twelfth-street, and was a printer. He said he was drunk and did not know anything about the shooting. He further said he had a gold watch and chain when arrested, and that the officer had stolen them from him. This charge was denied by Officer Ruland and by others who were present when the prisoners were arrested and searched at the Police station. Justice Morgan required each of the accused to give $4,000 bail for trial, and in default they were locked up.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following miscellaneous securities were disposed of by auction in the Exchange sales-room yesterday: Two hundred and fifty shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, at 171¾; 150 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, at 182; 50 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, at 128; 20 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, at 210; 50 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, at 135¾; 50 shares Great Western Insurance Company, $50 each, at 58; 100 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each, at 125½; 50 shares Commercial National Bank of Savannah, Ga., $100 each, at 106½; 400 shares New-York Real Estate Association, $10 each, at 10⅛; 100 shares Manhattan Real Estate Association, $100 each, at 60; 200 shares New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, at 128 to 129; 200 shares New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each, at 152; 100 shares Providence and Stonington Steam-ship Company, $100 each, at 104; $5,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Louisville Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1907, $1,000 each, at 96½; $10,000 Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1900, $1,000 each, at 112½; 66 shares Fulton Municipal Bank, $100 each, at 160; $1,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, due 1905, at 104; 50 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100 each, at 78; 78 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 124; $2,000 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip at 125; 50 shares Mechanics'

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—The Columbus Clock.
CHICKERING HALL—Passion Play.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Nadjy.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Ingomar.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Hiawatha.
HAVERLY'S MIKLO'S GARDEN—Minstrelsy.
MADISON-AV. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Hebrew Fair.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Matrimony.
STEINWAY HALL—At 2—Concert.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Banker's Daughter.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Governor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly, shifting to northerly or easterly, winds, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain.

In the House, yesterday, there was an entertaining and animated debate on a proposition to appropriate half a million dollars for general fortifications along the sea-coast, in addition to the sums appropriated for the continuation of works already begun. The prevailing opinion of the members, apparently, was that we shall never have another war, and that we shall never need to arm our sea-coast. Under this belief, the House defeated the proposed appropriation. Some of the belligerent gentlemen who insist that we shall enforce the Monroe doctrine, whatever that may be, defying all creation to intrude upon the American Continent, voted against arming the sea-coast. These gentlemen are not in a condition to talk about a foreign war. They must quit making speeches on the necessity of enforcing the Monroe doctrine until we are no longer liable, as we are now, to be blown out of water by any third-rate power that may happen to take us at our word.

The main points in an address to the country, issued by the Republicans of South Carolina, and printed in another column, will be found worthy of careful attention. The facts recited prove conclusively that by a carefully planned conspiracy, engaged in not only by the local managers, but apparently by State leaders as well, thousands of Republican votes legally cast were thrown out and destroyed, while in numerous cases bundles of tissue ballots, fraudulently cast in the interest of the Democratic candidates, were openly counted. It is shown that in no county save Beaufort were the Republicans allowed representation at the polls, and that in more than one instance even the United States Supervisors were not safe against the violence of the White League. Altogether, from the facts clearly set forth in the address, the committee seems to be more than justified in the conclusion that if the votes cast had been fairly counted as cast the majority of 64,241 declared for Hancock would have been a majority of not less than 20,000 for his Republican competitor.

The demand of Southern lawyers that the Supreme Court should be strengthened by the nomination of a man familiar with the State procedure of that section has been met by the nomination of a United States Circuit Court Judge with twelve years' experience in the South, and who has the distinction of having sentenced the Ku-klux criminals and of having delivered the recent opinion in defense of the action of certain United States revenue officers who had, in self-defense, killed a "moonshiner." The impression of the rest of the country that the available legal talent of the President's State had been pretty well used up has been dissipated by the selection for Judge Strong's place of a native of Ohio. Judge Woods's nomination is not, therefore, likely to meet with unqualified approval by any considerable proportion of the Senate. He, nevertheless, appears to be a perfectly capable man, and if there are no better arguments against him than those derived from his resolute enforcement of the laws of the United States among a community which regards them with scant favor, he certainly ought to be confirmed.

Controller Campbell begins his administration well. He has already discovered some fifteen useless employes in the department which Mr. Kelly claimed to have administered with the strictest attention to economy, and has thus saved over $17,000 in yearly salaries. When Mr. Campbell turns his attention to the public markets, he will doubtless find an equally promising field for retrenchment. There are not, it is true, three men to do the work of one, as there were under Connolly's administration; but the reforms effected in the markets by Mr. Green were being gradually neutralized under his successor, and from the Superintendent downward, Mr. Campbell will find it necessary to make radical changes in the character of the men intrusted with the control of market business. In the opinion of every one who knows anything of the subject, Col. Devoe was the ablest and purest market Superintendent known to this generation, and either his reappointment or the appointment of a man of his type is imperatively demanded in the interests of the public as well as in those of the standholders.

Mr. Campbell's action is a fair sample of how much may be accomplished in the direction of economy by an honest and independent public servant without either Legislative coercion or public pressure. Under the Ten Per Cent. act of last Winter the salaries in the Finance Department were reduced from $351,000 to $289,000, but this reduction affected the amount, not the number of individual salaries. Under the Kelly regime the old amount would undoubtedly have been reached by a gradual increase of the number of employes. When Mr. Campbell has fairly completed his revision of the pay-roll of the department, the reduction in force will probably show a saving of over 10 per cent. on the amount asked for 1881. The net 20 per cent. reduction which was urged as both desirable and feasible when the subject was under discussion in the Legislature would thus be effected in the Finance Department, and there can hardly be a doubt that in most of the other departments it could be carried out with equal ease.

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS.

The worse than abortive action of the Legislature of this State last Winter in further muddling the laws that relate to taxation served one good purpose in giving increased emphasis to the demand for a thorough revision of the system of assessing and collecting taxes. We do not admit that it demonstrates the impossibility of doing this work at a regular session of that body. It was treated from the start in a shilly-shallying way by men who ought to have had a sufficient sense of their duty and responsibility to the public to give it the earnest attention and zealous effort that its importance demanded. Instead of that, it was taken up in an indifferent mood, because it could not decently be evaded. After a large part of the session was gone it was referred to a committee of well-meaning, but incompetent, members of both houses, and some of their ill-contrived propositions were patched upon a system already sufficiently incongruous, making it still more incapable of equitable execution. The result has been expensive litigation and the breaking down of some of the new devices for distributing the burden of taxation. This does not prove that the Legislature might not at a regular session deal with the matter in a more comprehensive and judicious manner, if it could be induced to devote to it the time and attention necessary. But considering the material out of which we persist in making our legislators, and the manner in which they seem to be incorrigibly addicted to wasting a large part of their time at Albany, it may be that the plan of devoting a special session to the work of revising the tax laws gives more promise than any other of securing the results desired.

Of the present condition of those laws, the circumstances that have made them what they are, and the imperative necessity of giving them a thorough revision, or, rather, of displacing them by a symmetrical and carefully devised system, adapted to the conditions and requirements of the time, it is hardly necessary to speak. To those who have given any thought to the subject, or who take any intelligent interest in it, these things are familiar, and their reiteration would be tiresome. A complete and thorough revision of the entire system of assessment and taxation is imperatively called for, and ought to be postponed no longer. The only question open for discussion is how it shall be effected. It is not creditable to our law-makers or to the people who select them that we cannot hope for its accomplishment by the ordinary methods of legislation. The subject is neither so complicated nor so difficult as it appears to those who have never attempted to master the principles which underlie it or the methods by which they may be equitably applied. A few clear-headed and well-informed men, by devoting themselves to the task with singleness of purpose to devise a system of laws by which the needed revenue could be derived from the citizens of the State in strict accordance with their ability to furnish it, could speedily evolve a plan which would commend itself to legislators intent only on approving the most equitable and effective measures. But it is true that it would be hard to find in our Legislature the men exactly fitted for this task; it would be still harder to get them to devote their energies to the subject in the right spirit at a regular session; and most difficult of all would it be to secure from the general body of legislators that calm and intelligent consideration for the results of their labor which would be necessary to the approval of a really judicious system. Time and attention are so divided and distracted by a multiplicity of subjects, and so squandered upon petty schemes and controversies, that it seems impossible to get so important a matter dealt with in a manner to produce satisfactory results. Efforts have been repeatedly made with such deplorable consequences as tend only to work discouragement.

Another method is to delegate the task of preparing legislation to a commission of experts, whose measures are to be accepted or rejected, with or without modification. This, too, has been tried several times with no profitable result. Whether it has been the fault of the commissions or of the Legislature it is not worth while to discuss; but the Legislature, coming fresh to the subject when the reports have been submitted, with all the preconceived notions of its members in full force or their inaptitude for dealing with the subject unaffected by the studies of the Commissioners, has only got into perplexity in endeavoring to arrive at the merits of the measures proposed. It has got out of this by throwing over the work of the Commissioners and leaving the subject where it was before. Now, it is proposed to try a new plan by having the Legislature called together in special session with this work and no other before it. Of course, some sort of a provisional scheme would have to be prepared by a committee, to be submitted as a basis of operations, but it is assumed that this would be the result of careful study and of suggestions derived from the whole body of experts, and from the combined wisdom of the great public. The Legislature, working upon this subject alone, would have no excuse for not giving it undivided attention until the merits of the various propositions were fully understood and a comprehensive and harmonious system was wrought out and adopted. It might feel its responsibility to the public more keenly, having no object in its session but that of meeting a single demand, and being constantly watched with reference to this duty, and it might be held to a more direct accountability for any failure to perform that duty acceptably. The work is one of such exceptional importance that a special session of the Legislature would be justified if it were well done, and especially if it cannot otherwise be well done. But if such a session is held, the public must see to it that no more botch-work is tolerated.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Washington dispatches of The Times refer to a question which must soon be taken up determinatively — what shall be done with and for the huge collection of publications forming the Library of Congress. Founded in 1802, the library was reported in 1876 as containing 300,000 volumes, then being equaled by only one other in the country—the popular Public Library of Boston. The next largest were the Howard Library of Cambridge, 190,000; the Mercantile and the Astor of this City, 160,000 and 158,000 respectively; the libraries of Yale, of the House at Washington, the Boston Athenæum, and two in Philadelphia, were all the remaining ones in the country which reached the round number of 100,000. The Congressional Library now contains 875,000 volumes, besides large collections of newspapers, pamphlets, and miscellaneous copyrighted matter. At the present rate of increase it is estimated that in sixteen years the number of books will be a million and a half, but this estimate seems excessive, for the rate of increase is an absolute one, not a relative—that is, it does not in the least depend upon the size of the collection at any given time, but upon the book-producing activity of the country. If 300,000 volumes have grown to 875,000 in four years, that is at the rate of less than 25,000 annual increase, and 25,000 increase would make the total only 775,000 at the end of 16 years more. Nevertheless, the impossibility of housing the collection much longer under the Capitol roof without turning out everything else—not excepting the cloak-rooms and the barber's shop, or shops—must be apparent to even the intellects that cannot comprehend the logic of the silver dollar situation.

The Capitol more or less "keeps" an architect, and he has made plans—doubtless very beautifully drawn and colored, and exhibiting a fine "elevation"—and, of course, with the usual disrespect for expense. The structure he has planned would cover a piece of ground 300 by 450 feet. This would be about three acres, but as the Government has certainly a superabundance of unoccupied land in stock, no objection can be raised on the score of the land. A central reading-room is proposed to be built immediately, supplied with alcoves having attached an outer circle for books in stacks, with two wing buildings for miscellaneous copyrighted matter, and for offices. A quadrangular building, constructed in sections, like children's block-houses, would be put up as fast as needed. The cost of the portion needed at present would be nearly—not quite, but nearly—$1,000,000; the cost of the whole, built of iron or brick, with a front of marble or brick, is estimated at a little less than $5,000,000. The area to be occupied is nearly equal to that covered by Memorial Hall and its annex at the Centennial, and the proposed cost is about two and a half times as great, also exceeding the aggregate cost of the Main Building, Machinery Hall, Memorial Hall, and Agricultural Hall.

The problem as presented is to provide house-room for a copy of every book now published and to be published in the United States. More than books are included, for maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, prints, chromos, and some other things, are covered by the copyright law, and copies of each issue of a copyrighted publication must be dumped into the huge literary cornucopia which empties itself in the national Capitol. The great bulk of the Congressional Library is already not only a serious obstacle to its intelligent use, but a departure from the only rational scheme of a reference library. It is only a truism to say that the value of a library of information must ever and everywhere depend, not upon the number of its possessions, but upon their fitness and their practical accessibility. So important is the last named that experienced searchers for information would probably rather have placed at their disposal adequate indexes without the books than the books without the indexes. The accumulation at the Capitol is already severely oppressed, not only by the uselessness of much of it, but by its inaccessibility. The latter, to be sure, is ascribed to the lack of room, and the insatiable demand for more buildings thereupon arises.

Something must be done for or with this library elephant presented to the people by the people, which threatens to devour the unfortunate recipient. It is not merely an elephant, but a behemoth, an expanding monstrosity of multiplying appetite for brick and stone. The trowel, plum-line, square, and axe must be turned upon the elephant himself. Instead of providing him a house which shall grow by putting out successive shoots from successively fecund joints, reduce him. What is needed is only a well-selected library of reasonable size, well indexed and arranged, such as need not exceed at present 50,000 to 150,000 volumes at most, and its annual growth need not be large. Documentary literature is itself too cumbrous, and this fault has been particularly noticeable in our statistical publications. A miscellaneous reading library, such as results from the receipt of everything published, is not of use to a parliamentary body. Where the present scheme of accumulating miscellaneous issues would end may be left to imagination, but it is stated that the central part of the contemplated building would contain 1,250,000 volumes, and the entire building, exclusive of shelf-room on walls and corridors, 10,000,000. There are only three libraries in the world reported as now exceeding 1,000,000 volumes; and as for the entire capacity above suggested, it is equal to what has been (of course, vaguely,) estimated as the aggregate printed literature of the world up to the present time.

It would obviously be far cheaper even to burn every page of printed matter which could be replaced, and then to acquire, by purchase, a suitable library for reference, than to continue the present plan of receiving the destructive present of books under the copyright law. The thing to be done is to winnow out of the mass a suitable collection, repeating the process at intervals, and to dispose of the miscellaneous mass by sale or gift. Distributed over the country in the form of popular libraries, it would be accessible, acceptable, and capable of serving useful ends. Provision for disposing of duplicate books and documents, "or any other matter in the library not deemed proper to it," was made more than thirty years ago, (sec. 86 R. S.,) and this winnowing process is the remedy which, it is evident, must be applied sooner or later. The increase in the number of published books will be continuous; the increase in library buildings must stop somewhere. A policy which cannot go on to the end and is obviously unwise should not be commenced at all.

THE PICKWICKIAN HAMPTON.

Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is suffering from the effects of an improved moral sentiment in his State. During the late political campaign he had a wordy difference with Secretary Sherman, and, to clinch the business, he sent to the Secretary a document which seemed to the eyes of ordinary people a challenge to send a challenge to fight a duel. There are certain refinements in "the code," as understood in the sunny and high-toned South, which the mudsills and scrubs of other portions of the Union cannot be expected to comprehend. The chivalrous gentlemen whose occupations include horse-racing, poker, whisky-drinking, and politics have among themselves a certain jargon which cannot be understood by the vulgar hinds who earn their own living and pay their debts. But to the casual observer, the letter addressed to Secretary Sherman, last October, by Senator Hampton, was an intimation that a challenge to mortal combat was in order. This was the meaning put upon it by the "low-down" people of the North, without reference to the more refined and polished gentlemen of the sunny South, who are the only persons familiar with the nice shades of meaning in "the code."

In a speech at the Republican conference at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, last Summer, Secretary Sherman said: "And you are now asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton, and the Ku-klux, and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic Party." Senator Hampton wrote from Dagger Springs, Va., demanding to know if the Secretary had used this language, and, if so, what he meant by it. The Secretary replied that the citation from his speech was substantially correct, and that while he (Hampton) may not have personally participated in the offenses of the Ku-klux-Klan and the rifle clubs, he and his associates who enjoy the fruits of these crimes may be classed, in logic and in morals, as joint copartners with the law-breakers before named. This is common sense. Thereupon Senator Hampton replied: "As you do not disclaim the language to which I called your attention, I have only to say that in using it you uttered what is absolutely false, and what you knew to be false. My address will be Columbia, S. C."

When the Honorable Elijah Pogram, of South Carolina, has a disagreement with the Honorable Decimus Sniffles, of Georgia, he sends to Sniffles a note informing him as to the manner in which he can address the writer. Or the Honorable Pogram addresses to the Honorable Sniffles a note to this effect: "Sir: You are a liar and a thief, and your clothes don't fit. My address is Euchre Four Corners, Sumter County, S. C." Then the Honorable Sniffles sends "a friend" to his bloody-minded, but anxious, adversary, and, in due time, the two foes meet over a bottle of the fluid which cheers and also inebriates; wounded honor is satisfied, and both belligerents thereafter take pains to inform all whom they meet that the other man is "a perfect gentleman." This is the Southern manner; it is the manner in which Wade Hampton has been reared. And when he said, in substance, to Secretary Sherman, "You are a liar, and my address is Columbia, S. C.," he knew perfectly well that he could say to his South Carolinian barbarians that he had challenged Secretary Sherman to send a challenge, and that Mr. Sherman had failed to respond.

Indeed, before the correspondence from which we have just quoted was made public, Senator Hampton, in a stump speech, with that fine sense of honor which always distinguishes the chivalrous sons of the sunny South, gave his version of the same, saying that Secretary Sherman's reply was "equivocal." The Secretary, as we have just seen, said that personal participation in Ku-klux raids was not needed to insure one's responsibility for their results. But the election over, and peace returning to all our borders, a plan is devised to heal Senator Hampton's wounded honor and set him right with the law-abiding people of South Carolina, who, we are glad to say, are now numerous enough to make dueling unpopular. A well-meaning and pedantic clergyman writes to Hampton, asking if it was his (Hampton's) purpose to give the Secretary, if he desired it, "a hostile meeting." To this Senator Hampton replies that it never for one moment occurred to him that any one would construe his language as "giving or inviting a challenge." He still thinks that he has been personally and grossly abused, and that the South has been slanderously attacked. "The South," it will be remembered, is always in the attitude of enduring and suffering. And Secretary Sherman (who is carefully and laboriously spoken of as "Mr." Sherman in all this stilted correspondence) is only one of many who have cast stones at the long-suffering and defenseless.

It remains, therefore, that Senator Hampton is a victim of a misunderstood reform in the South. Time was when a cross-eyed man, looking askance at a member of "one of the first families of Car'lina, Sah," would have a card sent to him, with the injured Southron's address, within an hour. It is not a year since the recipient of a note saying "You are a coward and a sneak, and my address is thus and so," would order his dueling pistols, or flee to the law-abiding North. And when Wade Hampton says that he did not intend to invite a challenge from Secretary Sherman last September, he taxes credulity to the utmost, or he is taking advantage of the new meaning given to old phrases in South Carolina.

A BARBERS' CONGRESS.

A curious international congress was lately held in Paris. It was nothing less than a congress of European barbers, who dressed hair in ten different languages and seven dialects. Seventeen young ladies, with long hair, and with an unlimited supply of "switches," "rats," and other varieties of artificial hair, were seated in a public hall, and, at a given signal, each female head was seized by a competing barber and dressed in his best style. Each barber was required to finish his work within thirty minutes, and when that time had expired a jury examined the seventeen heads, and a prize was adjudged to the most skillful barber, who happened to be a Belgian. Such in substance was the proceedings of the International Barbers' Congress, and it is to be hoped that the results achieved satisfied the originators of the affair.

Certainly no results were achieved which ought to produce any great satisfaction in the mind of the public. The object of the congress was avowedly to develop the genius of barbers and to improve and elevate the profession. This was an excellent object, but how was it sought to be attained? The barbers were confined to only one branch of their profession, that of dressing ladies' heads, a branch in which there is no particular demand for any improvement, and in which the worst vices of barbers are seldom displayed. Not a barber was required to show his skill in shaving, hair-cutting, shampooing, or dyeing. It is a mere mockery to call an exhibition of hair-dressing a congress of barbers, and it would be the merest folly to hope that any real good could be accomplished by such an exhibition.

A barbers' congress worthy of the name would require its members to display their skill in all the branches of their profession. For example, it would hold a grand shaving tournament, with prizes for the barbers who should excel in shaving prepared men furnished by the congress. Each barber should be allowed, say, thirty minutes in which to lather, shave, and brush his subject. No barber who should cause a drop of blood to be shed, who should insert a particle of soap in his subject's eye, or who should fail to produce a smooth and soft surface in place of the unreaped stubble, should be eligible for a prize; and, above all, it should be provided that the barber who should open his lips to speak to anybody—even to himself—after tucking the napkin about his subject's neck, should not only lose all claim to any prize, but should be heavily fined and ruthlessly expelled. Such a contest would have an excellent influence on the profession. It would lend barbers to cultivate the art of easy shaving instead of giving all their energies to the art of conversation, and would do much toward creating a public sentiment among the barbers themselves in favor of silence and attention to business.

Prizes should also be given for hair-cutting, and contestants should be warned against urging their subjects to be shampooed, or that grave crime of forcibly shampooing them, and then claiming that it was only a mistake. The chief prize should be given to the barber who should cut a given head of hair in the shortest time and the most artistic way, and without making a single remark or asking a single question. This would encourage all that is good in barbers and discourage all that is bad, and there is no doubt that shaving and hair-cutting competitions thus conducted would, sooner or later, lead to a complete reformation of the minor abuses of barbers' shops.

As to tonic, an evil which in magnitude and turpitude far surpasses any others to which barbers are prone, there should be no temporizing with it. If barbers are to be thoroughly reformed tonic must be permanently divorced from the barber's business. The first step in this direction could be taken by a barbers' congress, which should admit to membership only such barbers as would solemnly promise never to have a bottle of tonic in their shops; never to mention the subject to their customers, and never to have any interest, direct or indirect, in the manufacture or sale of that demoralizing fluid. As it would be a matter of pride among barbers to take part in the tonsorial tournaments of the congress, the more enterprising and high-minded members of the profession would comply with this rule. The congress would then publish a "Golden List" of barbers who had abandoned tonic, and the public would rush to the shops of these intelligent and upright men. The amount of custom that they would secure would be enormous, and their rivals would soon perceive the necessity of giving up tonic and of inscribing themselves on the Golden List. Thus, in a very short time, tonic would become obsolete by the act of the barbers themselves and without the necessity of a resort to coercion on the part of the municipal or State Governments.

When we think of all the good that might be done by a barber's congress, properly managed we cannot look on the recent Paris congress with any patience. It was a miserable display of trifling with a great subject. Now that we are to have an International Industrial Exhibition here in 1883, why should we not also have a real International Barbers' Congress at the same time? We might thus retrieve the name of America with those two grand reforms—the abolition of barbers' conversation and barbers' tonic.

Up to the present time, so far as can be learned, the merchants and business men of the City have not shown much alacrity in subscribing to the stock of the proposed International Exhibition. It was supposed at first that the delay in selecting a site for the Fair deterred capitalists from pouring their money into the treasury of the commission, but Inwood was definitely fixed on as the location a week ago, and yet the stock of the Exhibition is not sought after by those having money to invest. One reason of this undoubtedly is the mystery which attaches to all the proceedings of the Executive Committee. Their meetings are held with closed doors, as though they were engaged in hatching some conspiracy against the Commonwealth instead of deliberating upon the best plans for a great public enterprise in which a whole people is interested. Executive Committees have an undoubted right to hold their sessions in secret, but the right is one thing and the policy of exercising it in a case of this kind is another. Capitalists are naturally chary of investing in a scheme the simplest preliminaries of which are shrouded in mystery. It looks very much as though the Executive Committee of the United States International Commission had begun its bungling before its proceedings are fairly under way.

Every year this country augments its exports to the Old World. One of the recent shipments to Europe is wild game from the West, the trade having assumed considerable proportions. The principal points of shipment are naturally Chicago and St. Louis. It is roughly estimated that the business for the present year in the former city will be about $1,250,000 to $1,500,000, and in the latter much in excess of $1,000,000. A single firm in St. Louis has already filled an order for the London market for 1,000 dozens of quails, 1,700 dozens of prairie chickens, and 700 dozens of wild turkeys. The birds were closely packed in barrels, and put in charge of the stewards of the transatlantic steamers. Ordinarily the bulk of shipments is delivered fresh and sound. The present Winter is reported to be very favorable to the procurement of game in the West, owing to the unusual fall of snow. Venison has been remarkably plenty there. It is also shipped across the sea in small quantities, and dealers are expecting orders for antelope and bear. These are already shipped East, and the demand is growing. A great many English families will have their Christmas and holiday dinners from American game. Various Chicago and St. Louis dealers say that the wild game trade is yet in its infancy, and predict that, before a great while, it will reach at least $10,000,000 a year.

The complaints made by merchants and others in different parts of the country of the extent to which silver coins are being clipped and bored by dishonest persons—complaints which have already been noticed in these columns—continue to increase. Numerous large business houses which, by the peculiar nature of their trade, are compelled to receive considerable sums of money in small change, report that in a number of cases the actual loss in weight caused by such clipping and boring has amounted to 10 per cent. upon $100. This fact has, in a number of instances, been ascertained by careful investigation. Indeed, so extensive has become the evil that some of the street railway managers have been led to believe that there is in this City a company of rogues regularly organized which subsists upon the profits derived from mutilating coins, and has entered into a conspiracy with a number of the railway employes to put clipped pieces into circulation. There is a law against mutilating coins of the United States, but it is practically a dead letter, for the very good reason that the mutilators need only a cold chisel and a hammer to do their work, and are never detected in it. There is now a proposition in some quarters to secure the passage of a law making it a criminal offense to attempt to pass coins which have been bored or clipped. In default of such a law, however, the retail and small dealers of New-York seem to have a remedy in their own hands. If they would agree among themselves to refuse all pieces of money which have been mutilated, all sorts of people would be on their guard against such pieces, and clipping would cease to be profitable. The truth of this conclusion is well demonstrated by the fact that gold coins are seldom mutilated because it is next to impossible to pass those which are not in a perfect condition. When it is remembered that a coin-sweater can safely make as much with one stroke of his hammer as a dollar will bear interest in a year, it will readily be seen that some means of protecting our silver pieces should speedily be devised.

This is not, it is vulgarly said, an era of chivalry or romance, nor is it as respects assumption or outward show. But, quietly and really, there is more chivalry and romance to-day—twenty times more, indeed—than there ever was in any part of the ill-understood Middle Ages. Romance is so common now—the columns of the daily press teem with it—that it is hardly noticed; and chivalry of the highest order is so cheap that it passes unheeded. Such stories as those of Romeo and Juliet, Francesca and Paolo, Ugo and Parasina are repeated continually as local items, and the John Robinsons and Mary Thompsons who are the contemporaneous heroes and heroines lose the flavor of romance because they are so familiar. That alone seems romantic which, being remote, appears unwonted. The very frequency of present romance prevents its appreciation. Occasionally the old and approved and the new and unaccepted romances are confronted, and the comparison is always interesting. An example has lately been furnished in our news columns by the sudden death of a noted actor, Herr Dettmer, in Germany. He had been for some time inharmonious with his wife, and had, meanwhile, fallen in love with an actress, Fräulein Lange, to whom he had given dramatic instruction in Dresden. They were passionately attached to one another, and were to be married as soon as Dettmer could procure a divorce. The actress received the announcement of his death just as she was going on the stage of one of the theatres at Hamburg. Although deeply affected, she went through her part, and, on going home, sat up all night arranging her affairs, and in the morning killed herself, having left directions that she should be buried beside her lover. The last character that Dettmer had assumed was Egmont in Goethe's well-known drama. The Prince of Gavre was naturally idealized by the poet; but he was a picturesque figure, most illustrious in lineage; of high, mettlesome qualities, and his atrocious execution has enshrined him in the bloody history of the Spanish Netherlands. Clarchen—purely an invention of Goethe—takes poison after she hears that her lover—Egmont—has been condemned to the scaffold. Johanna Lavel, his actual mistress, is declared to have dropped dead as he received the fatal stroke. These were occurrences in the early part of the sixteenth century, and have been the theme of many a song and story. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Dettmer, who had personated Egmont, dies while studying a new part; and his mistress, on learning of his death, deliberately ends her life. Egmont and Clara, or Johanna Lavel, seem very romantic, and are prolific of sentiment. Dettmer, the simulator of Egmont, expires, and Fräulein Lange commits suicide. The modern tragedy is chronicled in common prose, and immediately forgotten.

GENERAL NOTES.

A policeman in Hartford, Conn., who had arrested a citizen, could only plead to the court in justification that he had made faces at him.

The parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Morton, of Philadelphia, have presented him with a check for $10,000 upon the completion of his 50 years of service as their Pastor.

A local correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press complains that thermometers are often improperly placed, and candidly adds: "It is not a very pretty thing for the mercury to record 30° below zero, when it represented the true temperature of the circulating air. It gives persons abroad wrong impressions of your climate."

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* complains that "Progressive Democrats" generally find themselves in the Republican camp in the end. This does seem to be the natural order of things.

A lady in London, Ontario, stumbled in her room and fell against a bureau. She broke three of her ribs and the full extent of her injury was not discovered for several days.

A puzzled resident of Baltimore inquires why it is that the City Park Commissioners prohibit skating at Druid Hill Park on Sunday, when in Summer they allow boating, for which a fee is asked.

Mr. David Morrice, of Montreal, has offered to erect at his sole expense the buildings needed for the complete equipment of the Presbyterian college in that city. The required buildings are a convocation hall, library buildings, a new dining-hall, and dormitories.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that it is funny to see a country editor asking for cord-wood on subscription, and groaning in an adjoining column about "the glut of river dollars." But the country editor will claim and get his full eight feet to the cord of wood.

Women in Pennsylvania are not allowed to vote for School Directors, but the law makes them eligible to hold that office. There are now two female County Superintendents in the State—Miss H. E. Brooks, of Lackawanna County, and Miss Sarah J. Lewis, of Tioga County.

The Union Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Va., being without a house of worship, on account of a recent decision affecting the ownership of the building which they have been occupying, was offered the use of the Hebrew synagogue, and has gratefully accepted the same.

The Hon. E. M. Stillwell, Fish Commissioner of Maine, is making arrangements to establish a fish-hatching room in Bangor, expecting to hatch some 300,000 salmon there. He intends to forward 100,000 salmon eggs to Moosehead Lake for the waters of the Kennebec, 100,000 to Norway for Sebago Lake, and 100,000 to Rangely Lake for the Androscoggin River.

A mean fellow in Taunton, Mass., whose aged mother had made over to him a large and well-stocked farm, under a promise that he would care for her as long as she lived, recently applied to the city authorities to extend aid to her as a pauper. The discreditable facts were ascertained, and he was given a very forcible reminder of the advisability of filial obedience.

A telegram from Austin, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, a Democratic paper, remarks: "Politicians, incredulous of the Governor's general denial of disloyalty to the unity of Texas, say if the Democratic leaders desire the division ghost laid let them by joint resolution declare their willingness for Congress to repeal the law which authorizes Texas to be divided into States."

A Connecticut correspondent says: "Horatio Case, whose body was interred in Hartford last Friday, was a former resident of Rockville, and married a Miss Scarborough, who at one time worked in the hotel there. A severe sickness left her an invalid for life. He declined her offer to release him from the engagement, and married her while she was in bed, and during their more than 20 years of married life she was unable to assist herself, even to the raising of her hand to her head."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The final representation this season of Boito's "Mefistofele" was given last night at the Academy of Music in the presence of one of the largest and most discriminating houses of the season. There is no doubt that the opera grows in favor as it is heard and better understood. It would be, indeed, impossible for the average opera-goer to appreciate the merits or really comprehend the many beauties of this admirable work at a first hearing, and it is noticeable that it is more enjoyed the oftener it is performed. There was a printed notice last evening requesting the indulgence of the audience for Mlle. Valleria, who was affected Tuesday evening in the "Damnation de Faust" by the drafts caused by the sounding-board which which was placed at the back of the stage. It did not appear that Mlle. Valleria was seriously indisposed, though it was evident that she made an unusual exertion. Signor Campanini, to whom the production of this opera is due, gave a spirited and thoroughly artistic representation of Faust, and was heartily applauded. Miss Cary, in the rôles of Marta and Pantalis, was as excellent as she always is, and Signor Novara repeated his successful performance of Mefistofele. A new feature in the opera was the dancing of Mme. Cavalazzi in the ballet in the second part. She was perfectly graceful and confirmed the impression she has already made this season of being the best dancuse who has graced the stage for many seasons. There was not as much enthusiasm manifested as usual, though the principal artists were several times recalled, and injudiciously yielded to the demand for encores. Possibly their willingness to accommodate their hearers was reactive in its effect, and if the opera had been allowed to proceed without marring its dramatic effect by repetitions of a few scenes, the applause would have been more pronounced in the latter part of the evening. Opera audiences, like other human beings, desire whatever is unattainable. If they find it impossible to destroy the continuity of a performance by recalling the artists, they will be none the less enthusiastic or appreciative of the one perfect hearing, to which they are entitled.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

After a run of about 60 nights, "Daniel Rochat"—which will always be recalled as the strongest and most original play by Sardou put brought out in this City—was removed from the stage of this theatre on Tuesday night to make room for a revival of "The Banker's Daughter," which was performed last evening. "The Banker's Daughter" was the most successful drama produced during the season of 1879-80, and play-goers are fully acquainted with its merits. It was written by Mr. Bronson Howard, assisted by A. R. Cazauran—the latter having been intrusted with the work of recasting Mr. Howard's original scenario. Since its production in this City the play has been seen in all of the chief cities of this country, and it has also been represented with great success in London under the title "The Old Love and the New." It is also proposed, we believe, to place a version of it upon the French stage, with the original title translated, "La Fille du Banquier." The work has lost none of its interest since it was originally seen here, and the representation of last night gave abundant pleasure and excited much applause. It has certainly the great merit of being interesting, some of its characters are well drawn, its situations are striking, and its story pleasant—although of old pattern. In its theatrical mechanism and dramatic purpose it is skilful and effective. Its scenes of strong interest and its lighter scenes of comedy are neatly dovetailed—and the comedy of a bright quality. "The Banker's Daughter" is, in short, an excellent play of a purely conventional kind.

The character of Philippe is one of the best and most original things in the play. Though overdrawn and strained in parts, it is in some respects a very good copy from real life. It was formerly played with especially amusing effect by Mr. Polk; it is now played by Mr. Owen Fawcett, who treats it with fair intelligence and skill. The part of Caroyse is also in the hands of a new comer, M. Frederic de Belleville, a French actor of considerable ability, who speaks English with a light and not disagreeable accent. The accent sounds at least with a part like Caroyse. Of the other impersonations little need be said, for they are all familiar to the public. Mr. Walden Ramsay, as Harold Routledge, acts with taste, ease, and strength, and his performance justifies the praise that has of late been freely

Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and Miss Sara Jewett. The other actors in the cast are Mr. E. W. Montgomery, Mr. H. F. Daly, Mr. W. S. Quigley, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Miss Sarah Cowell, and little Eva French. The play was set in beautiful scenery and amid rich accessories.

It is likely that Miss Maude Harrison will shortly receive the honor of a benefit performance.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Josefly will make his second appearance with Mr. Thomas's orchestra at Steinway Hall, this afternoon, in a concert of much promise, as it is announced on the programme. The orchestra will play Rheinberger's posthumous suite "Roma," and Berlioz's overture "Medea." Mr. Josefly is announced for Chopin's concerto No. 1 in E minor and four piano solos by Liszt.

The second concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will be given at the Academy of Music Saturday evening with a preliminary rehearsal Friday afternoon. The programme contains in the first part Handel's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," in which the solo parts will be sung by Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mr. Tower, and Mr. Treumann, and the chorus by the newly organized force which has been drilled under the direction of Mr. Thomas. Schumann's beautiful symphony, No. 4, in D minor, will follow. The final scene of the first act of Wagner's "Siegfried," Liszt's symphonic poem—"Orpheus," and three other numbers for orchestra and chorus will make up the second part of the programme.

A series of performances, which are dignified by the title of the "First Cincinnati Opera Musical Festival in the great Music Hall, the grand stage of which will be completely prepared with new and beautiful scenery," is announced for the week beginning Feb. 21. The exuberant announcement, which is as full of promise as of adjectives, states that this festival "will be on a scale of magnificence unparalleled in this country or in Europe." The programme is as "breezy" as the boundless Western prairie. The remembrance of the fact that only $687 were taken at the box-office for an excellent performance last season in Cincinnati is not a matter of many moments now, and this first "festival" of opera is announced with a magnificent flourish of trumpets, which fairly disarms any criticism in advance. Mr. Mapleson himself is authority for the statement that the chorus will consist of 500 voices and the orchestra of 120 musicians; that the Music Hall will be converted into a theatre for the first time; that the stage will be 120 feet deep; that these will be new dresses and scenery for all the operas performed, and that the members of the chorus have been drilled by Mr. Otto Singer and Mr. Maretzek. The "festival" will occupy five days, and the following works are promised: "Lohengrin" on Monday, Feb. 21; "The Magic Flute" on Tuesday, the 22d; "Mefistofele" on Wednesday; "Linda" and the last part of "Moses in Egypt" on Thursday; "Aida" on Friday, and on Saturday "La Sonambula" in the afternoon and "Mefistofele" in the evening. The festival will doubtless be a great success, all of Mr. Mapleson's artists being thoroughly conversant with their respective rôles.

THE COMING FRENCH OPERA.

LEASE OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR A SHORT SPRING SEASON.

The Grand French Opera Company, which has been playing in New-Orleans for several weeks to large audiences, will soon begin its northward tour, and will reach this City the latter part of April. The company is a large one and contains a number of artists whose names are well known. The leading soprano is Mme. Ambre, who appeared in this City a year ago in "Aida" and other operas; M. Tourné is the leading tenor, M. Manzé and M. Ulric are baritones, and Mr. Feltlinger and Mr. Jourdan are the chief bassos, while there is an efficient company of lesser singers, and a ballet, led by Mlle. Smart, Le Bella, and Mlle. Goddé, which has been very highly praised by the press. Thus far the company has produced "Robert le Diable," "Traviata," "Favorita," "Les Huguenots," "Si j'Etais Roi," "Aida," and "Faust." The manager, M. G. de Beaujlan, has been congratulated in warm terms for the superb manner in which he placed "Faust" upon the stage, all the critics agreeing that the spectacle was magnificent. The New-Orleans opera-goers were favored in seeing the Walpurgis night scene, omitted when the opera is performed in this City, and in hearing the ballet music written by Gounod in 1868 and incorporated in the opera at that time. Mme. Ambre made a decided "hit" as Marguerite, although she disregards tradition and appears as a brunette.

A contract has been signed with the Directors of the Academy of Music by which M. de Beaujlan secures the Academy for two weeks, beginning April 26, and will bring out "L'Africaine," "Robert," "Norma," "La Prophète," "Faust," and "Aida." The season will consist of eight subscription nights of opera, two nights of drama, and two nights of opera comique.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The New-England Society met in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening to hear its annual report and elect officers for 1881. About 70 gentlemen were present. Mr. James C. Carter, the President, congratulated the society upon the many evidences of its prosperity, as exhibited in its increased charitable fund, its largely augmented roll of members, and the active interest taken in its festivals and other efforts to honor the memory of the first settlers of New-England. The President referred to the system upon which the charitable relief of the society is furnished. It consists now in the assignment of certain territorial districts to a committee, who distribute small sums of money from the fund to deserving cases of New-England or their descendants. After considering the extent of these districts, the arts practiced by unworthy applicants to procure money, and the little leisure of the members of the charitable committee to attend to so important a work, he concluded that the system must be changed. He would not take it upon himself, however, to recommend a new plan, for he had none to offer which he was sure was not open to objections. During the past year 76 new members were admitted. Mr. Evarts Proctor, Chairman of the Charitable Committee, reported that $1,000 had been expended during the last year. Several former members of the society, who had once been in good financial circumstances, applied to the society for aid, and were immediately relieved. The following officers were elected:

President—Josiah M. Fiske.
First Vice-President—Benjamin K. Phelps.
Second Vice-President—Marvelle W. Cooper.
Directors—Lucius W. Winchester, Brayton Ives, Charles R. Swartwout, Daniel Robinson.
Treasurer—J. Pierpont Morgan.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

The annual dinner of the society occurs on the 22d inst.

MR. DALY'S HINDUS.

The new musical and spectacular comedy which is to succeed "Needles and Pins" at Daly's Theatre is being adapted for the stage, under Mr. Daly's direction, by Mr. Harry W. French, of Boston, and Mr. Fred Williams. Of course, the songs fall to Mr. William's share, while Mr. French is to supply an Oriental flavor to the piece. The Hindu jugglers and Nautch dancers who recently arrived from Bombay under contract to Mr. Daly are to be introduced to the public in this piece. All the lisle band excepting two are Mohammedans, the two exceptions adhering to the native religion of Hindostan. All are extremely superstitious and scrupulous in their religious rites and observances. Just now they are passing through a "Feast of Sorrow," which lasts 12 days, during which time they pass through various stages of mourning. The funeral monument, culminating in a grand bewailment, in which they roll about in anguish, tear their hair, and perform no household duties, and neither dance, sing, nor converse with each other, except in sad whispers. It is called the Festival of "The Mokarrum," or Tajia.

DEFECTIVE BLOCK IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 15.

A day or two ago, Superintendent Eaton discovered that one of the blocks of sand-stone in the arch of the arch which springs from the south-west pillar in the vaulted ceiling of the Assembly chamber in the new Capitol was cracked. The defective block, which, from appearances, seems to be of the soundest Dorchester sand-stone, and is about one-quarter of the way from the base of the arch to the keystone. Mr. Eaton sent to temporary scaffold made and examined the broken stone. He found that the stone, which is about 3 feet long by 3 feet thick and 16 inches broad, had cracked from somewhere near the middle of the fracture with the next higher stone, and the seam had taken a course down to the lower corner. All the other stones of the rib seemed to be perfectly firm, and to cannot solve the mystery attending the cracking of the seemingly sound stone. Workmen are now busy on a scaffold which it is expected will be in position by to-morrow. A "centre" is also being hurried up. This is of heavy timber, and is designed to hold the whole ceiling while the repairs are being made. It is expected to have the work finished by Saturday night. Mr. Eaton says that he will keep men at work night and day until the damage is repaired, and hopes to have everything all right by the time the Legislature meets.

NOT AFFLICTED WITH SMALL-POX.

The report that several cases of small-pox had occurred in Elizabeth, N. J., is not correct. Health Inspector Wilson says that there has been only one case of small-pox there during the past four years, and that the city is free from contagious disease.

A fire at Holyoke, Mass., yesterday morning, damaged D. Mackintosh & Son's dye works to the extent of about $7,000, and John Tuttle's rubber works about $4,000. Both firms are fully insured. Eighty hands are (temporarily) thrown out of employment.

THE SEVENTH IN ITS GLORY

GALLANT MILITIAMEN DANCING WITH FAIR WOMEN.

THE INAUGURATION BALL IN THE NEW ARMORY—THE BRILLIANT TOILETS DISPLAYED—DECORATIONS IN THE HALL AND COMPANY ROOMS.

The Seventh Regiment evidently made a mistake in holding their new armory inauguration ball so early in the season—or rather so far in advance of the regular season. Society people are apparently too much engrossed in preparations for the holidays to spare much enthusiasm for public balls. There can be no question that had the ball been postponed for a month it would have been very much more successful in the matter of increasing the armory fund. Not but that there was a very good attendance last night, but there was nothing like the crush that had been anticipated, and that the prestige of the regiment should have attracted. At no time was the floor so filled by dancers that hundreds of more sets might not have found ample room for their evolutions. The interior of the armory was not very elaborately decorated. Temporary stands, draped with tricolored bunting and ornamented with trophies formed out of bayonets and ramrods, had been erected at either end for the two bands, and at long intervals on the edges of the floor the promenaders stumbled upon a rustic vase in which was growing a palm or two. Similar vases and wire stands filled with cut flowers were scattered along the corridors. These were all. The vastness of the edifice and the absence of a crowd gave the place a bare appearance, which was not relieved either by any great aggregation of brilliant uniforms or by many conspicuously beautiful toilets. The ladies, as a rule were dressed with extreme plainness, and few novelties of the modiste's art were displayed for admiration or emulation. Light silks—principally white and blue—were generally worn. Nearly all were cut very high in the neck, and the trains were of exceedingly moderate length. The custom of several years past of substituting lace drapery for sleeves or of dispensing with those appendages altogether was almost universally observed. There was nothing new in the way of trimming, bunches of artificial flowers, beadwork, and embroidery continuing, as formerly, the prevailing fashion. Several ladies carried their aversion to décolleté costumes to the extent of appearing with high Elizabethan ruffs, but these, too, are not a recent revival. Some remarkably fine diamonds were displayed, but as a general thing very little jewelry was worn. The chairs in the recesses between the pediments of the arches around the hall and in the balconies were all reserved. At the east and west ends of the floor several rows of benches were placed for the accommodation of the general public. The so-called Giant Gallery was set aside for distinguished guests, but only two or three of those whose names are given below, responded to the invitation. A slight sensation was created by the appearance on the floor of a Hindu merchant in full native costume, and several French naval officers and an English artillery officer from Canada also attracted some attention. At 11 o'clock the ball was formally opened by a grand flourish of trumpets followed by Hilbrecht's "Grand March," to the strains of which those who had already assembled filed into the hall. There was then a very small attendance, but by midnight the crowd had swelled to respectable proportions. Everything was in the highest degree decorous and the management throughout was excellent. There were 20 dancers on the neat little programmes, and many remained to enjoy them all.

The ladies' reception-room was on the south side of the main entrance, and a magnificent display of flowers was presented on the centre table. The principal piece consisted of a bank of roses, begonias, calla lilies and heliotrope, sheltered by an umbrella composed entirely of small flowers, with a fringe of smilax. A number of beautiful floral trophies were displayed also in the Colonel's quarters and in the Board of Officers' room, while a handsome Temple of Fame made of flowers was the sole ornament of the Adjutant's quarters. Most of the company rooms in the second floor of the armory were tastefully ornamented with flowers. The Second Company room displayed a profusion of pampas plumes, besides two large plaques of flowers on the table and mantel-piece. The Ninth Company had built a large bank of ivy and smilax over their mantel-piece, and on the dark green background was a floral shield of brilliant colors, surrounded by a belt, and with the company's monogram in the centre. A beneath the handsome nickel-plated chandelier in the Tenth Company's room was half concealed with loosely hanging sprays of smilax, and the polished metal gleamed like a silver work of art amid the dark green of the foliage. The Sixth Company also made a profuse display of flowers, a centre piece being composed of roses of a dozen varieties and tints, while the walls of the room and the lookers were festooned with sprays of trailing plants. About the corridors on the same floor there were numerous trees and shrubs. The dining tables were set by Delmonico in the memorial room, and the gymnasium, and in drill-rooms 5 and 6 on the third floor, and the vestibule, and staircase leading to them were lined with living trees and flowers. The centre of the gallery on this floor, between the doors of the memorial room, was occupied by a colossal clay cast of the Central Park statue of the Seventh Regiment soldier, and about it there was grouped a very remarkable display of spiked pole and flags. From 9 o'clock until the close of the ball the company rooms were visited by throngs of ladies and gentlemen, many of them friends of the members of the regiment, who examined with deep interest the elaborate furniture of the clubrooms, the prizes in silver and bronze won by the companies in various contests, and the splendid trophies of armor and arms, ancient and modern, with which some of the commands have decorated their quarters. Among the people present were those named below:

Adams, Col. Charles F., jr., C. Aldan, Col. Harry M., Troy and staff.
Allen, Adjt. W. R., of Boston.
Arthur, Capt. E. G.
Aspinwall, Gen. Lloyd H.
Babbitt, E. T., and wife.
Ball, E. Raymond.
Barnes, United States Navy, Balantine, R.
Barrow, Mrs. Alfred C.
Barrow, Mrs. Francis.
Bartlett, Capt. U. S. Navy.
Bartlett, Surgeon, Frank, Navy.
Benham, General A. R.
Bird, Captain E. D.
Bogert, Surgeon, U. S. N.
Bostwick, Mr. J. S.
Bowers, Miss Lottie.
Brague, S. E., and wife.
Brown, Assistant Surgeon, J. E., U. S. Navy.
Calhoun, Lieut. U. S. Navy.
Cary, J. C.
Case, Capt. William C.
Case, Lieut.-Col.
Conover, Daniel D.
Cowan, Mr. Edward.
Cutman, Lieut. V. L., U. S. Navy.
Clark, Col. Emmons, wife, and daughter.
Dunscomb, Dr. L.
Dutanon, Prof., of West Point.
Deuike, Lieut. C. A.
Draper, Col. Colorado, N.Y.
Edmunds, Col. T. F.
Farrow, Capt. Henry, U. S. N.
Fyvrer, Lieut. W. H., U. S. N.
Ferry, Capt., of West Point.
Fleming, Lieut. Henry H., U. S. Navy.
Gardner, Major Asa Bird, and wife.
Gorman, the Hon. John J.
Grayes, Robert.
Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius.
Hayes, Lieut. W. A., of Boston.
Hoe, Mr.
Hayes, Thomas F.
Hamilton, Leonard.
Hall, Lieut. J. E. R.
Hiptolabbay, Bombay.
Hosford, Wm., and wife.
Howell, W. S., U. S. Navy.
Holly, Lieut. H. W.
Homans, Capt. George W.
Hoffman, Harry, of Boston.
Jackson, Louis A., & niece.
Jones, Miss May.
Kilbourn, and staff, of La Magicienne.
Jessen, Col. Carl.
Kenyon, Col. James, Six-ty-ninth Regiment.
Kemp, Edward, and wife.
Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. E., and wife.
Kane, Vincent C., Fire Commissioner.
Kinnelley, Miss May.
Kipp, Capt. William S.
Knickerbocker, Henry.
Lamarre, J. C.
Lafarrie, Commander, and staff of La Do Mon-darville.
Langdon, Col.
Lawrence, Byron.
Lawrence, W. F., Major, of Boston.
Matthews, Judge Wm. M.
Mali, P. T.
McGowan, Paymaster, U. S. N.
Miller, Lieut. F. A., U. S. N.
Misner, Col., U. S. A.
Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. Thomas.
Montayne, Capt. W. H.
Morgan, Lieut.-Col. L. L., 22d Regiment, Connecticut N. G.
Most, Henry A.
Nagle, Dr. John T.
Newton, Gen. John A.
Oliver, Inspector Gen. R. S.
Partridge, Col. John M., Peeps, Royal.
Pond, Capt. A. C., of Boston.
Randel, Mr. and Mrs.
Rhonda, Capt. George S.
Ribles, Capt. William H.
Ries, Lieut. W. M., of Boston.
Rogers, Capt. Edward.
Rogers, C. C., Lieut.-Colonel.
Ryder, O. S., Col. Ninth Regiment.
Sage, Warren.
Sanford, Col. E. Harrison.
Schofield, Gen. J. M., and staff.
Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Smith, Major George W.
Smith, Brig.-Gen. T. L., Connecticut National Guard.
Swayne, Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.
Taylor, Dr. G. R.
Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. R. J.
Tobias, Col. Joseph F., of Philadelphia.
Townsend, Gen. Fred.
Van Rensselaer, Gen. Stephen, Detroit City Guard.
Van Zandt, Ex-Mayor.
Van Zandt, Mr. and Mrs.
Varnum, Col. James M.
Voss, Col. Richard.
Wade, the Hon. Charles.
Watson, Major Thomas L., Connecticut N. G.
Weed, Robert M. and wife.
Welds, Charles.
Whitney, Lieut. W. R. and wife.
Winchester, L. W.
Winslow, G. F., surg'n U. S. N.
Wolfe, Hudson G.
Woodhouse, L. G., and wife.
Wolf, Leon.
Wyland, A. R.

MOVING "ON TO OKLAHOMA."

CALDWELL, Kan., Dec. 15.—Lieut. Wood has arrived with two companies of cavalry from Oklahoma. Capt. Payne receives numerous letters from colonists at different points, offering to come immediately if necessary. Couriers are in from western counties, where the people are said to be literally starved out, and report that whole counties are ready to move as soon as the eastern return and say the word. The settlers say they will await news from Dr. Wilson, who has gone to Washington, before they make another move. The opinion of Messrs. Woodward, Hyatt, and Phillips, the committee of St. Louis lawyers who reported the lands subject to settlement, is relied on by the settlers to sustain them. A mass-meeting of the citizens, presided over by Mayor Meagher, was held at the school-house last night. Speeches were made by Capt. Payne, George M. Jackson, and Major Sloan explaining the situation. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the movement to settle the lands and asking the President to order the troops to accompany the settlers to Oklahoma as an escort. Col. Coppinger, Major Randall, Lieut. Mason, Lieut. Wood, and other officers attended the meeting. The resolutions are said to be very mild, peaceful, and gotten up which they know one another, and there is a secret meeting to-night. They say that when they are ready to go, in 48 hours they can summon 1,000 men to join them. The cry is "On to Oklahoma!"

DRILLING BY MOONLIGHT.

A SHAM BATTLE ON HISTORIC FORT GREENE—NO LIVES LOST.

Fort Greene, Brooklyn, was ablaze with bonfires, calcium lights, and fire-works last evening. Gen. R. L. Molineux had secured the inclosure for the evolutions of the Eleventh Brigade in field exercises, without encroaching on their business hours. Policemen guarded every entrance, and no one was admitted without a ticket. By this means the ordinary mob was kept out of the field. Among the visitors were Adjt.-Gen. Frederick Townsend, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Col. Joseph G. Story, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Major James H. Jones, and Adjt. W. H. Murphy, Twelfth Regiment; Col. S. C. Ryder, and Capt. Wheeler, Ninth Regiment; Col. Rodney C. Ward, Commodore Langley, United States Navy; Adjt. Clowbridge, Col. Beadle, Col. Chauncey, Capt. Denman, Major Taylor, Col. McLeer, and Lieut.-Col. Schurig, Fourteenth Regiment; Gen. Daniel D. Wyle, Col. Oliver, Col. Theodore S. Rodenbough, Col. Philip S. Bridge, Gen. F. B. Fowler, Gen. James Jourdan, and staff, Col. H. S. Jewell, Col. W. J. Denslow, Col. D. E. Austen, Col. Smith, Connecticut National Guard, and others. The scene of action was historic ground during the war of the Revolution. The plan of action was decided upon and the troops were in position at 9 o'clock. The Twenty-third Regiment, under command of Col. John N. Partridge, representing a rear guard following a line of retreat, halted for the night on the heights of Fort Greene, securing the roads converging upon its position by outposts and a strong picket-line extending over the flats. The Forty-seventh Regiment, as the advance guard, followed by the Thirty-second and two guns, under command of Capt. John A. Edwards of Gatling battery, followed in full pursuit. The skirmishers of this force, under command of Major Tuttle, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, attacked the opposing pickets, driving them in and clearing the way for an assault, cutting off the lines of retreat, under cover of which the rear guard were withdrawn with a rush. Thirty-second Regiment on the right and the Forty-seventh on the left. The position was sharply attacked on the left and centre, but the natural advantages of the ground materially aided the defense, and the assault was unsuccessful. The defense next turned its attention to a heavy line of skirmishers supported by the Thirty-second Regiment. Meantime the Forty-seventh Regiment was detached, and passing through a depth under cover of a protecting hill-side suddenly appeared upon a spur commanding the right flank of the position. A general attack was next made, in which file and volley firing, together with the roar of the howitzers, made a din of considerable proportions. The defending rear-guard, having secured its guns, and being short of ammunition, retired in good order, covering its retreat by skirmishers.

SHOT TWICE BY A STEPSON.

TROUBLE WHICH AROSE FROM GIVING A HUSBAND'S MONEY TO A WORTHLESS BROTHER.

Justus Secherling, a German, 48 years of age, is an inmate of St. Vincent's Hospital, where he is under treatment for two pistol-shot wounds and an injury to his scalp, received at the hands of his stepson. He is a carpenter, and lives with his wife on the top floor of the tenement-house at No. 56 Second-avenue. Two sons of this wife by a previous marriage, Gustave and Louis Gluck, live at No. 126 Seventh-avenue. Both are married, and each has several children. The wife of Gustave has a worthless brother living in Brooklyn, to whom she has recently given money. Her husband missed the money, and asked for an explanation. Mrs. Gluck, it is said, to cover up the shortcomings of her brother, told her husband that she gave the money to Secherling. Gluck raised a disturbance with his wife about this, and she thereupon said that Secherling had been criminally intimate with her, and had compelled her to give him money by threats of exposure. Last evening the Gluck brothers went to Secherling's apartment to acquaint him with what they had learned from his relations with Gustave's wife, and demanded an explanation. Gustave was armed with a revolver and his brother with a policeman's club wrapped up in a newspaper.

They found Secherling in bed. He strenuously denied the accusation, and volunteered to face his accusers in the presence of his stepsons. He rose and dressed himself, and then accompanied them to their residence. On leaving his house he locked his rooms and left the key in his wife. When he arrived in the apartments of Gustave Gluck, he was confronted with the woman who had made the charge against him. She reasserted that Secherling had dishonored her and compelled her to give him "hush money." Secherling denied the accusation, and called the woman a liar. Louis Gluck thereupon struck him on the head with the club, and Gustave drew his pistol and fired at him. The bullet struck him on the forehead, but, glancing off, he started to leave, and Gluck fired a second shot, the bullet taking effect in his back near the spinal column. As he fled down stairs Gluck fired two more shots at him, neither of which took effect. Secherling started to make his way home, and had reached the corner of Waverley-place and Sixth-avenue when he became overcome from loss of blood. Meeting Patrolman Carey, of the Ninth Precinct, he informed him that he was wounded. The officer at once took him to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that the bullet in the forehead was imbedded in the skull. The other bullet was cut out from the fleshy part of the back. The scalp wound is slight. When the Police learned the particulars of the fracas, a general alarm was sent out to all Police stations ordering the arrest of the assailants. Shortly before midnight Gustave Gluck was arrested by an officer of the Tenth Precinct and was sent to the Sixteenth-street station-house, where he was locked up. His brother is still at large, and the Police are looking for him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The town of Olean, in Cattaraugus County, this State, was visited by a disastrous fire at a late hour Tuesday night. A lamp exploded in a room in the Buffalo House, one of a row of buildings on the north side of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad track, at the depot. Immediately following the explosion the flames spread with terrible celerity, and the entire building (a wooden structure) was soon a roaring mass of fire. An alarm was sounded, but the fire gained such headway before the firemen could reach it that a number of buildings were reduced to ashes. The buildings burned were the Buffalo House, kept and owned by George Osborne; Exchange Restaurant, kept by E. Miller; Titusville House, kept by E. Gorman; Shamrock House, kept by E. Sweeney; Tremont House, kept by P. O'Donnell; Merritt's warehouse and wholesale grocery store, Kramer's bakery, and several small shops. Mr. Osborne narrowly escaped from the burning building with his life. Mrs. Osborne and her three children were burned to death. There were five or six families living in the upper story, all of whom, it is believed, got out safely. Concerning the origin of the fire, it is reported that a drunken man went into the Buffalo House and tipped over a lamp. The total loss is placed at $50,000.

A fire broke out yesterday morning on the fourth floor of No. 46 Beekman-street, and caused the following losses: Adams & Bishop, publishers, $1,000; J. P. Travers, twines, $200; William Pate, engraver, $300; and Wellstood & Co., engravers, $200. The building, which is owned by J. P. Travers, was damaged $200.

The Post Office at Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., together with the store of Marcus Lane, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A number of letters were burned. The loss is $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

McNaughton's flour mill, at New-Castle, Ontario, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at about $10,000.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Superintendent of the Census has received a dispatch announcing the result of the re-enumeration of three townships in South Carolina, as follows: Williston Township, (Barnwell County,) first enumeration, 2,669; second enumeration, 2,728; gain, 54; Sheppon Township, (Chesterfield County,) first enumeration, 2,060; second enumeration, 2,070; loss, 10; Broad River Township, (Lexington County,) first enumeration, 2,496; second enumeration, 2,518; gain, 22. It should be observed that the present enumeration has for its date the time of the actual visit of the Special Agent, while the former enumeration had the uniform date of June 1, the difference in time being about six months.

CHICAGO'S NEW LOAN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The subscriptions to the new city 4 per cent. bonds to-day raised the total to $275,000. The only feature about the rapidity with which they are being placed regretted by the projectors of the loan is that the bonds of smaller denominations, namely $50, $20, and $100, are neglected, showing that capitalists were taking the majority of the bonds of the loan, when it was hoped that the working classes would see in them a safe investment for their savings by buying the smaller bonds.

A SOUTHERN PENSION FUND.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 13.

As a people we are called upon to maintain our self-respect by the establishment of a pension fund to relieve the sufferings of the maimed. Let us have a great central hospital in the South where the shattered remnants of humanity may repose in comfort. Let us honor the living maimed as we do the happier dead. Let us take these battered heroes from our street-corners and make them comfortable. The boys in blue will get their just recompense from the national Government, and about the last act of the retiring Democratic Congressmen will be to pass an enormous pension bill to relieve the poor and needy of the Federal Army. Shall it be left to the rich and to give relief to the maimed heroes in the Confederate service. We think it is about time now to start a pension fund among ourselves to give what comfort we can to those most needy in the Southern States. We should, at all events, have an asylum where those who have lost their limbs or been incapacitated for manual work, through casualties in the Confederate Army, could pass their last days in comfort.

MR. BERGH DEFINES HIS POSITION.

WHY HE SPOKE AS HE DID AT THE PRISON REFORM MEETING—FALSE SENTIMENT ABOUT CRIMINALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The impromptu utterances of the undersigned at a recent meeting of the Prison Reform Society having been criticised by some friends whose good opinions he values, suggests a further reference to the important subject, as well as the laws relating to the crime of murder, and hereafter (with your permission) those technically called misdemeanors, along with the punishment assigned to each.

The morning and evening papers daily abound with reports of life-taking and other infamous crimes, until a wide-spread insecurity has taken possession of the minds of the citizens. The murderer of the present day is fearless, audacious, and inhuman. When captured he always appears provided with the means of retaining "the ablest counsel," and if he be not, then the court provides it for him. Then begins a long and expensive fight for his life, and while he is made to appear to be a noble victim, the State is painted as a power striving to entangle him in its legal meshes in order to shed his blood. Numerous instances have lately occurred in support of this dangerous and mistaken theory. One invades the bed chamber of his benefactress and strangles her to death; another stabs his wife, inflicting no less than 17 death-wounds upon her weak and unresisting body, and pending, and after the execution of tardily enforced law, which for a time threatened almost total miscarriage of justice, what was the spectacle presented for the consideration of the thoughtful citizen?

Men, and women too, were daily seen hovering about the prison cells of these hideous fiends, listening to their words of hope, and bearing to them flowers, fruit, and other temporal delicacies, such as are rarely, if ever, tasted by the orderly and industrious poor of the tenement-houses, while the other received a sort of apotheosis at the hands of the morbid curious, and admirers by insanity bearing his body through the streets of the Metropolis with looks and gesticulations proclaiming hate, defiance, and revenge! Is it not true that a sort of sentimental sympathy has grown up during the last few years for criminals—and especially for murderers—which warrants the opinion that there is far more sympathy shown for a murderer than for his victim or the afflicted family? And if this be true, is it not time to realize the fact that the present mode of dealing with the slayers of men and women does not deter from crime or render life more secure? Swift and certain punishment is what is needed. Punishment in some form or another is of divine origin, and is one of the best-defined and most salutary provisions of God for the governance of His creatures.

In order to manifest to the meanest understanding His abhorrence of crime, the most world is ever-open provided with an ever-present Nemesis, who step by step pursues the offender, inflicting upon him the inevitable consequences of his wrong-doing. There is no escape from this inexorable mandate of the Creator of the world. Then, the criminal often finds himself that he and his crime have been overlooked, and that God, like some human detectives, has lost sight of him; but from the first instant of the commission of it the scourge is elevated over his head, and in restless apprehension he crosses through life's world, awaiting, for reasons best known to the Great Judge of all, its infliction upon his quivering flesh. Attila was called "the scourge of God." In chaste history, Nemesis was one of the infernal deities—a grim, stern avenger, and was represented with a helm and a wheel in her hands, to which the people of Smyrna added wings, to illustrate the celerity with which the wicked are punished both by sea and land.

I am inclined to a very able clergyman for many of the Biblical facts which are here presented appertaining to the will of the Creator in relation to the death penalty. It is presumed that the laws of a Christian country are, or ought to be, based upon divine law. No one believing in the God of the Bible ladies will doubt that if He makes a law it must be the perfection of wisdom. It cannot be conceived that what that law determines to be right any human legislation can make wrong, or what that law determines as wrong any human legislation can make right. Irrespective of any system of theology, but regarding the government of the human race as a race, God, we are informed, early pronounced against murder or the taking of human life. (Genesis ix. : 5.) Examination will show the words to be remarkably authoritative and clear: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made He man." This, then, is the law of God, if the Scriptures be accepted as His written word. We become over learn that the offense of the murderer is something more than merely taking a human life—it destroys a likeness of God, and thereby strikes at God himself, "for in the image of God made He man." This is an aggravation of the crime. The same supreme law goes even to the length of ordaining that if an ox gore a man so that he dies, the owner, knowing the animal's propensities, should be put to death. (Exodus, xxi. : 29.) Further reference also shows that while God was giving laws for the government of Israel He made specific and minute legislation as to the crime of murder, requiring in every case life for life, and the words, "the murderer shall be surely put to death" occur five times in one chapter, to wit, the thirty-fifth of Numbers. Similar legislation is to be found in Deuteronomy, and in the twenty-first of Exodus, twelfth verse, we read, "He that smiteth a man so that he die shall be put to death." That is the divine legislation everywhere—"the murderer must die for his crime."

The commonest objection to capital punishment is that it is contrary to the spirit of Christianity." This, we have seen, is not true. During the entire sojourn of Jesus Christ on earth, there is no evidence that these laws were repealed by Him; nor in the teachings of His Apostles, who wrote the Gospels is there any practical proof. But it is further claimed that the Gospel enjoins forgiveness of enemies. Suppose that be conceded. But the Gospel enjoins forgiveness of one's enemies, and there is not one line that enjoins upon a man to forgive his neighbor's enemies, the debts they owe him, or the wrongs they have done him; and this is exactly why the murderer must die—for he has killed the only *being that can forgive him except God.* A man slays another from motives of hate or greed—perhaps goes off and gets drunk and does it—which in our criminal courts is a constant plea—maybe commits it in the street in a drunken brawl. Alife is taken away from the earth and all the purposes of the Creator frustrated. A family has been deprived of a husband, or father; a brother is slain—an only son, perchance; or a wife or mother is stricken down by the ruthless hand of a jealous or infuriated husband, and the Government pardons the killer, or sends him up for fewer years than he would have been sent up for a forgery or theft, or is let go on the plea of insanity! Is not that a blasphemous burlesque on justice?

Another plea is that capital punishment does not stop the unlawful shedding of blood. The answer to this is that at least it puts it out of the power of the killer to kill any more. Some years ago an editor in Wisconsin remarked that capital punishment had been abolished in that State; to which another editor responded: "that it had not been—only the right of a Sheriff, under due process of law, to take away the life of a murderer had been abolished," and went on to prove that since that act of a human Legislature to interfere with divine decrees, and prove itself wiser than the Almighty, far more people had been hung by mobs than by legal authority. The mode of procedure with murderers is curious to contemplate. First, he must be suspected, then caught. In some States he has the chance of ball, and can run away if he likes, and take his chance of being caught. Then there is delay—an element of the highest importance—as every criminal lawyer knows, prolonged sometimes into months, and even years. Then, a jury must be found that knows nothing about the case, or ever read of it, or formed any opinion of it if he has, which, of course, procures the highest order of ability—for the defense. In a word, the jury must be so innocent of the habit of reading the newspapers, which every hour of the day spread the events of the universe before the world, that to be guilty of having looked at one unfits him to judge of the facts affecting the precious life of the slayer of a human being! Again, there is the plea of insanity, or self-defense, or absence of premeditation, notwithstanding he employs an axe which he knows will kill; or drunkenness, which may modify the verdict to manslaughter, when, if he escapes, after a few years to the penitentiary, where he pleasantly resides, surrounded by every comfort, including a library, perhaps, to distract his mind from the gnawings of his conscience, if he have any, confidently awaiting the near approach of that fellowship with the Governor on the part of some strong friend of the political machine to extricate him from his confinement. Or, there is a chance that he may be sent to prison for life, which is a still greater boon to the murderer, for, thanks to criminal philanthropy, Boards of Pardon, and Governors, the lucky fellow will possibly get fewer years of actual servitude than if he had been sent up for a term of years. But again, if the sentence, in spite of all chances, be capital, then he can move for a new trial and change of venue, and thus time wastes away, popular indignation subsides, his crime is forgotten or condoned by the busy world, save and except the bereaved ones. Another chance for recovering remains, and that is, if he can only squeeze along by the aid of sharp counsel, to the end of the Gubernatorial term, perhaps his death-warrant will not be signed by the incoming Governor, who, by custom, will refuse to sign it. Why, in the light of these well-established facts, the chance of a first-class murderer living to a ripe old age, unless disease or accident intervene, are little, if any, below the lowest of those which insurance companies refuse to take risks on.

HENRY BERGH.

THE STELLARTON DISASTER.

STELLARTON, Nova Scotia, Dec. 15.—The misfortunes that have attended the operations of the Halifax Mining Company have reached a climax in the sinking of the cage-pits, in which the explosions occurred yesterday, due to the communication from the Foord pit. It is difficult to realize the extent to which the series of late disasters will lead. The immediate consequences are apparent to all: destitution and even gaunt famine stares in the faces of fast 1,000 workmen who relied on the old Albion mines to earn their daily bread. There are now about 500 acres of the coal fields of Picton County virtually closed out, of which only one-fourth of the coal has been taken.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

ALEXANDER REED, JR., AND MISS ELLA SPEAR MARRIED.

A very brilliant wedding took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spear, No. 238 West Twenty-third-street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Motet, and attracted a very large concourse of people, while the reception that succeeded was attended by about 300. The groom was Mr. Alexander Reed, Jr., of Coxsackie, N. Y., who is engaged in railway and transportation business, and the bride Miss Ella Spear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spear. The ceremony being in the English style, there were no bridesmaids, and only two ushers—Mr. Charles Spear, Jr., brother of the bride, and Mr. Walter N. Cogen. The bride was in a brilliant toilet of ivory blue satin de Lyon and embossed velvet, with the usual accessories of bridal veil, bouquet, and ornaments of jewels. The bride's mother was in black satin de Lyon and embossed velvet, and among the guests were many brilliant toilets. The parlors were decorated, and the collation which followed was superintended by one of the most accomplished caterers.

Among those present were Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bird and daughter, Dr. J. P. White, Mrs. Motet, mother of the Rev. Mr. Motet; the Rev. Brady Backus, Col. William Borden and wife, Mr. William H. Phillips, Miss Phillips and Mr. Phillips, son and daughter of the preceding; Mr. James M. Bequs, Mr. and Mrs. Selmes, Mr. Jacob Sharp and wife, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irving Adams, of Montclair, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Porter, of Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Reed, of Coxsackie; Miss Powell and the Misses Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Spear, Mi

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 15.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, r. 103½

Trans. 6s c.	Amer. Ex. Int.	Chi. & N.W. & St. P.
$5,000..... 45½	600...b.c.30d. 84	1500.....b.c. 111⅜
10,000..... 45¼	1000.....b5. 47⅜	500..... 111½
10,000..... 47	100..... 83	300..... 111⅝
Trans. 6s. b.	400..... 83¼	100..... 111⅝
1,000..... 47	200..... 83⅜	100..... 111⅝
L. S. & W. 6s c. sa.	200..... 83½	Del. Lack. & West.
5,000..... 93	200..... 83¼	1500.....b.c. 124¼
L. S. & W. b. int.	200..... 83⅜	1500.....b.c. 124¼
1,000..... 80	500..... 83½	100..... 124½
L. S. 6s sterling.	500..... 83⅝	Chi. & Alton.
10,000..... 79½	200..... 83¾	1700..... 135
C. & O. cur. int. def.	100..... 84½	300..... b.c. 135¼
5,000..... 22	1000..... 84	Chi. & Alton.
1,000..... 22	100..... 84¼	100..... 141
1,000..... 22½	100..... 84⅜	100.....b.c. 142¾
Am. D. Imp. 7s sa.	300..... 84¾	300..... 142¾
5,000..... 93	200..... 84⅞	Atch., T. & S. Fe.
Ill. & So. F. 6s.	Western Union.	100..... 84¼
5,000..... 121½	600.....b.c. 85¾	Alton & T. H. pfd.
L. S. & M. S. 7s cp.	600..... 86	100..... b.c. 106¼
7,000..... 131	50..... 85¾	C. C. & I. C.
C. R. I. & P. 6s. 1917c	700..... 85⅞	200..... b.c. 104
1,000..... 118	1400..... 86	100..... 104½
R. C. & A. M. 1st.	1400..... 86⅛	100..... b5. 104¾
2,000..... 99	1000..... 86¼	Chi. Bur. & Q.
R. & S. W. 6s. 99	1000..... 86⅜	100.....b.c. 114
1,000..... 103	1000..... 86½	100..... 114⅛
C. & N. W. con. s. f.	1000..... 86⅝	Chi. & Rock Isl.
2,000..... 124⅜	1000..... 86¾	100..... 123⅜
C. C. C. & I. 7s.	1000..... 86⅞	Canada Southern.
20,000..... 107	1000..... 87	100.....b.c. 74
C. C. & I. C. 1st.	200..... 87⅛	100..... 75
100..... 129½	1000..... 87¼	Louisville & Nash.
T. C. cer. as sup.	600..... 87⅜	100..... 74½
20,000..... 67	1000..... 87½	100..... 74⅝
R. W. & O. 1st.	1000..... 87⅝	Lake S. & West.
s. sd & fd.	300..... 87¾	100..... 77⅛
5,000..... 93	1000..... 87⅞	500..... 77⅜
10,000..... 93¾	1000..... 88	100..... 77⅝
10,000..... 93⅞	Union Pacific.	1500..... 77¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100..... 88⅛	100..... 77⅞
2d cons.	700..... 88¼	800..... 78
10,000..... 97⅛	700..... 88⅜	800..... 78⅛
20,000..... 97¼	400..... 88½	700..... 78¼
4th. & Sus. 2d.	200..... 88⅝	100..... 78⅜
1,000..... 107½	200..... 88¾	100..... b5. 78½
Wabash gen. 6s.	100..... 88⅞	100..... 78⅝
10,000..... 89	100..... 89	100..... 78¾
Texas P. inc. 5s.	100..... 89⅛	100..... 78⅞
10,000..... 43	100..... 89¼	Morris & Ess.
Tex. Pac. R. G.	100..... 89⅜	300..... 112½
10,000..... 85¾	100..... 89½	100..... 112¾
10,000..... 85¾	100..... 89⅝	100..... 113
5,000..... 85¾	Central of N. J.	Mar. 1st. pfd.
5,000..... 85¾	100..... 89¾	100..... 108½
Union Pacific 1st.	600..... 89⅞	Mob. & Ohio 6s.
25,000..... 115¾	400..... 90	100..... 20¾
20,000..... 115⅞	100..... 90⅛	Mob. & Ohio 6s.
10,000..... 116	100..... 90¼	1000..... 77¾
Mob. & O. 1st def.	1200..... 90⅜	1000..... 77⅞
2,000..... 45½	100..... 90½	1000..... 78
Mob. & O. 2d def.	400..... 90⅝	1000..... 78⅛
4,000..... 21	300..... 90¾	1000..... 78¼
L. & W. R. sk.	200..... 90⅞	Northern Pacific.
2,000..... 80	100..... 91	100..... 39
N. L. & S. F. 2d c. A.	400..... 91⅛	100..... 39⅛
2,000..... 97½	200..... 91¼	North Pacific pfd.
4,000..... 100	C. C. & I.	100.....b5. 72
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	100..... 91⅜	100..... 72⅛
5,000..... 97	300..... 91½	100..... 72¼
St. L. & I. M. con.	300..... 91⅝	100..... 72⅜
5,000..... 101⅜	100..... 91¾	Michigan Central.
C. & D. M. 1st.	500..... 91⅞	N. Y. Cent. & W.
5,000..... 98½	1000..... 92	1000..... 31¾
Den. & R. G. 1st. cn.	500..... 92⅛	1000..... 31⅞
1,000..... 109½	100..... 92¼	Phil. & Reading.
2,000..... 109⅝	100..... 92⅜	100..... 21¾
1,000..... 110	100..... 92½	100..... 21⅞
Mo. Kan. & T. 2d.	North-western.	400..... 22
5,000..... 76¾	200..... 92⅝	100..... 22⅛
5,000..... 76¾	100..... 92¾	Rome & Wat.
N. Y. C. 1st. cn.	100..... 92⅞	100..... 93¾
50,000...s60. 115	200..... 93	300..... 93¾
Can. So. 1st gu.	100..... 93⅛	200..... 93¾
2,000..... 101⅜	200..... 93¼	100..... 93¾
No. P. C. of Cal. 1st.	100..... 93⅜	St. L. & I. M.
10,000..... 108¾	200..... 93½	1000..... 55
L. E. & W. inc.	200..... 93⅝	300..... 55¼
5,000..... 68	100..... 93¾	100..... 55½
R. & A. 1st.	600..... 93⅞	100..... 55¾
40,000..... 45	200..... 94	100..... 55⅞
St. P. & O. 1st. cn.	North-west pfd.	St. L. & K. F.
2,000..... 76	100..... 114¾	100..... 44
Ohio Central inc.	St. Paul.	100..... 44⅛
5,000..... 59	200..... 111¾	St. L. & K. F. pfd.
Col. Ariz. & Mex.	100..... 111⅞	100..... 72
500..... 6	400..... 112	Texas & Pacific.
800..... 6¼	100..... 112⅛	100..... 25¾
500..... 6⅜	100..... 112¼	100..... 25⅞
1000..... 6½	St. L. & K. C. 1st pf.	100..... 26
1400..... 6⅝	200..... 112½	100..... 26⅛
500..... 6¾	100..... 112⅝	100..... 26¼
1000..... 6⅞	100..... 112¾	Pacific Mail.
1200..... 7	100..... 112⅞	500..... 52¾
1200..... 7⅛	100..... 113	100..... 52⅞
American Union.	Morris & Essex.	100..... 53
100..... 73½	100..... 73¾	Homestake.
100..... 73¾	4000..... 113½	25.....b.c. 29

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

C. 6s c., 1907.	U. S. 4½ r.
$40,000..... 113¾	$20,000..... 111⅝

SALES TO 3 P. M.

C. & O., cur. int.	N. Y., L. E. & W.	Kansas & Texas.
$500..... 45	3200..... 47⅛	100..... 9½
10,000..... 45¼	1000.....b5. 47⅜	100..... 9⅝
C. & O. 1st. s. f.	500..... 47½	100..... 9¾
7,000..... 77¾	200..... 47⅝	100..... 9⅞
C. R. & Q. 7s.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	100..... 10
1,000.....b.c. 120	300..... 120	100..... 10⅛
Del. & H. 1st. P. c.	300.....s.o. 124¾	200..... 10¼
$5,000..... 119¾	400..... 124¾	100..... 10⅜
C. C. & I. C. inc.	Lake Shore.	100..... 10½
$5,000..... 67	100..... 126	100.....b.c. 10⅝
C. C. & I. C. 1st.	200..... 126⅛	100..... 10¾
T. C. cer. as sup.	600..... 126¼	Louisville & Nash.
$2,000..... 67	100..... 126⅜	100..... 74¾
R. W. & O. 1st.	100..... 126½	100..... 74⅞
s. sd & fd.	300..... 127	Lake S. & West.
$5,000..... 93	100..... 127⅛	100..... 77⅝
10,000..... 93⅛	1000..... 127¼	500..... 77¾
10,000..... 93¼	Union Pacific.	1500..... 77⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100..... 88⅛	100..... 78
2d cons.	700..... 88¼	800..... 78⅛
$5,000..... 97⅛	700..... 88⅜	800..... 78¼
10,000..... 97¼	400..... 88½	700..... 78⅜
4th. & Sus. 2d.	200..... 88⅝	100..... 78½
1,000..... 107½	200..... 88¾	100.....b5. 78⅝
Wabash gen. 6s.	100..... 88⅞	100..... 78¾
10,000..... 89	100..... 89	100..... 78⅞
Texas P. inc. 5s.	100..... 89⅛	Morris & Ess.
10,000..... 43	100..... 89¼	300..... 112½
Tex. Pac. R. G.	100..... 89⅜	100..... 112¾
10,000..... 85¾	100..... 89½	100..... 113
10,000..... 85¾	100..... 89⅝	Mar. 1st. pfd.
5,000..... 85¾	Central of N. J.	100..... 108½
Union Pacific 1st.	600..... 89⅞	Mob. & Ohio 6s.
$5,000..... 115¾	400..... 90	100..... 20¾
20,000..... 115⅞	100..... 90⅛	Mob. & O. 6s.
10,000..... 116	100..... 90¼	1000..... 77¾
Mob. & O. 1st def.	1200..... 90⅜	1000..... 77⅞
2,000..... 45½	100..... 90½	1000..... 78
Mob. & O. 2d def.	400..... 90⅝	1000..... 78⅛
4,000..... 21	300..... 90¾	1000..... 78¼
L. & W. R. sk.	200..... 90⅞	Northern Pacific.
2,000..... 80	100..... 91	100..... 39
N. L. & S. F. 2d c. A.	400..... 91⅛	100..... 39⅛
2,000..... 97½	200..... 91¼	North Pacific pfd.
4,000..... 100	C. C. & I.	100.....b5. 72
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	100..... 91⅜	100..... 72⅛
5,000..... 97	300..... 91½	100..... 72¼
St. L. & I. M. con.	300..... 91⅝	100..... 72⅜
5,000..... 101⅜	100..... 91¾	Michigan Central.
C. & D. M. 1st.	500..... 91⅞	N. Y. Cent. & W.
5,000..... 98½	1000..... 92	1000..... 31¾
Den. & R. G. 1st. cn.	500..... 92⅛	1000..... 31⅞
1,000..... 109½	100..... 92¼	Phil. & Reading.
2,000..... 109⅝	100..... 92⅜	100..... 21¾
1,000..... 110	100..... 92½	100..... 21⅞
Mo. Kan. & T. 2d.	North-western.	400..... 22
5,000..... 76¾	200..... 92⅝	100..... 22⅛
5,000..... 76¾	100..... 92¾	Rome & Wat.
N. Y. C. 1st. cn.	100..... 92⅞	100..... 93¾
50,000...s60. 115	200..... 93	300..... 93¾
Can. So. 1st gu.	100..... 93⅛	200..... 93¾
2,000..... 101⅜	200..... 93¼	100..... 93¾
No. P. C. of Cal. 1st.	100..... 93⅜	St. L. & I. M.
10,000..... 108¾	200..... 93½	1000..... 55
L. E. & W. inc.	200..... 93⅝	300..... 55¼
5,000..... 68	100..... 93¾	100..... 55½
R. & A. 1st.	600..... 93⅞	100..... 55¾
40,000..... 45	200..... 94	100..... 55⅞
St. P. & O. 1st. cn.	North-west pfd.	St. L. & K. F.
2,000..... 76	100..... 114¾	100..... 44
Ohio Central inc.	St. Paul.	100..... 44⅛
5,000..... 59	200..... 111¾	St. L. & K. F. pfd.
Col. Ariz. & Mex.	100..... 111⅞	100..... 72
500..... 6	400..... 112	Texas & Pacific.
800..... 6¼	100..... 112⅛	100..... 25¾
500..... 6⅜	100..... 112¼	100..... 25⅞
1000..... 6½	St. L. & K. C. 1st pf.	100..... 26
1400..... 6⅝	200..... 112½	100..... 26⅛
500..... 6¾	100..... 112⅝	100..... 26¼
1000..... 6⅞	100..... 112¾	Pacific Mail.
1200..... 7	100..... 112⅞	500..... 52¾
1200..... 7⅛	100..... 113	100..... 52⅞
American Union.	Morris & Essex.	100..... 53
100..... 73½	100..... 73¾	Homestake.
100..... 73¾	4000..... 113½	25.....b.c. 29

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—DEC. 15.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Chrysolite.	Belle.	South Hite.
100.....b.c. 3.65	500.....b.c. 5.25	100.....b.c. .25
100.....b.c. 3.65	500..... 5.30	100..... .25
800.....b.c. 3.70	200.....s.o. 5.13	100..... .25
100.....b.c. 3.75	Amie.	100..... .25
100.....b.c. 3.75	500.....b.c. 360. .40	Little Chief.
150.....b.c. 3.80	200.....s.o. .45	10.....s.o. 1.10
700.....b.c. 3.85	Bella Isla.	100.....s.o. 1.00
100..... 3.13	100..... .50	Opera Mercer.
100..... 3.12	100..... .50	100.....s.o. 1.50
200..... 3.25	Rhyolll.	Consolidated.
100..... 3.27½	100..... 1.30	100..... .10
100..... 3.25	Little Pittsburg.	Silver Cliff.
100.....b.c. 3.30	100..... 2.00	100..... .2.40
California.	Exeter.	South Silver.
500.....b.c. 1.55	1000..... .14	500..... .10
Granville.	North Standard.	American Flag.
100..... .32	500..... .55	100.....s.o. .25

THIRD CALL—3:30 P. M.

Green Mountain.	Chrysolite.	Belle.
200..... 4.75	100.....s.o. 3.75	500..... .12
100.....b.c. 4.85	100.....s.o. 3.75	500.....s.o. .13
100.....b.c. .30	100.....b.c. 3.80	500..... .12
100.....b.c. .30	100..... 3.85	500..... .13
100.....b.c. .30	Bechtel.	500..... .12
100.....b.c. .30	Iron Silver.	500..... .13
100.....b.c. .30	Bechtel.	500..... .12
100..... .30	Imalifax.	1000..... .13
Navajo.	Exeter.	Little Chief.
100..... .26	Calaveras.	500..... .12
100..... .26	1000..... .30	500.....s.o. .13
Colo. Virginia.	500..... .30	Spring Valley.
100..... .3.15	500..... .30	100..... .2.50
Hoosac.	1000..... .31	La Plata.
100.....b.c. .31	1000..... .32	100.....s.o. 8.50
100.....b.c. 1.00	1000..... .33	Silver Cliff.
100..... 1.01	1000..... .34	100..... .2.50
100..... 1.02	1000..... .35	Sierra Nevada.
Sandoval.	1000..... .36	100..... .2.40
100.....b.c. .28	1000..... .37	North Standard.
South Hite.	1000..... .38	100..... .55
100..... .45	1000..... .39	100..... .55
100..... .45	Silver Cliff.	100..... .55
100..... .45	100..... .2.40	100..... .55

The New-York Times, Thursday, December 16, 1880.

Transcribed from the same page; see the first strip for the header.

Russell. | Gilded Esters. | Rappahannock.
100.....s.o. 1.30 | 500.....s5. 1.30 | 500.....b.c. .12
100.....s.o. 1.40 | | 500.....b.c. .13

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation was strong and buoyant throughout almost the entire day, and most of the leading shares recorded a material advance on the day's transactions. One of the most important factors in the upward movement in prices was the easier working of the Money market, coupled with the report that the payment of the January interest on the United States coupon bonds would be commenced next week. At the opening of business a strong tone prevailed and a sharp advance in prices was recorded, which was followed by a partial reaction. At the first board, however, the speculation again took an upward turn, and prices advanced steadily throughout the afternoon and in the late dealings the highest prices of the day were touched. The appreciation in values ranged from ¼ to 2¾ ₰ cent., and was most marked in Michigan Central, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Iron Mountain, C., C. & I., Texas Pacific, Lake Erie and Western, Union Pacific, and the coal shares. In the final sales there was a slight reaction in a few instances but the general markets closed strong. American District Telegraph was again exceptionally weak and sold down from 56 to 50, rallied to 60, reacted to 55¼, and recovered to 58¾.

The transactions aggregated 887,163 shares, including 41,600 Western Union, 35,600 Union Pacific, 27,300 New-Jersey Central, 23,700 Pacific Mail, 23,200 Lake Shore, 18,900 Erie, 17,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 15,200 Iron Mountain, 14,900 Kansas and Texas, 13,600 Wabash Pacific, 12,800 Lake Erie and Western, 12,200 Central Arizona, 12,000 Northwest, 11,000 St. Paul, 10,000 American District Telegraph, 8,300 Delaware and Hudson, 8,100 New-York Central, 8,000 Michigan Central, 7,800 Texas Pacific, 7,000 Morris and Essex, 6,900 Ontario and Western, 6,600 Nashville Chattanooga, 6,600 Northern Pacific, 6,500 Reading, 4,900 St. Paul and Omaha, 4,700 Oregon Navigation, 4,600 C., C., Cand I., 4,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 3,100 C., C. and I. C., 2,900 Canada Southern, and 2,400 St. Louis and San Francisco.

North-west advanced from 128 to 134¾, and reacted to 134¼; do. preferred rose from 130 to 140¾; St. Paul sold up from 111 to 111¾, and reacted to 111⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 104⅜ to 106; Delaware and Hudson rose from 89¾ to 91⅝, and reacted to 91¾; New-Jersey Central sold up from 79¾ to 81⅞, reacted to 80¾, and rallied to 81¾; Reading advanced from 50¾ to 52, and reacted to 51¾; Morris and Essex advanced from 117 to 119¾, and reacted to 119; Western Union rose from 83½ to 85¾, declined to 82, rallied to 83¾, and closed at 83¾; American District Telegraph advanced from 56 to 59, recovered to 60, reacted to 55¾, and recovered to 58¾; Pacific Mail sold up from 50 to 53¾; Erie advanced from 46¾ to 47¾, and reacted to 47¼; Canada Southern rose from 73¾ to 74¾, and reacted to 74¼; Michigan Central sold up from 117¾ to 120, reacted to 119½, and closed at 119¾; Lake Shore advanced from 124¾ to 127, and reacted to 126¾; New-York Central rose from 144¾ to 145, reacted to 142¾, and advanced from 143¼ to 144 ex dividend; C., C. and I. C. rose from 19¾ to 21, reacted to 20¾, and rallied to 20¾; Kansas and Texas sold up from 43½ to 44¾, and closed at 44¼; Iron Mountain advanced from 80¾ to 83¾, reacted to 81¼, rallied to 82¾, and closed at 81¾; Lake Erie and Western advanced from 36¾ to 38¾; C., C., C. and I. rose from 88¾ to 89, fell off to 87¾, sold up to 89¾, and reacted to 87¾; Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 35¾ to 36¾, and closed at 36¾; Chicago and Alton rose from 144 to 144½, and reacted to 143¾; Union Pacific sold up from 107¾ to 109¾, and from 108¾ to 108¾ ex dividend; Louisville and Nashville advanced from 83 to 84; Nashville Chattanooga declined from 79¾ to 79¾, and recovered to 79; Denver and Rio Grande fell off from 78¾ to 76, rose to 79, and closed at 78¾; Texas Pacific sold up from 41¾ to 45¾, reacted to 43, and rallied to 43¾; St. Louis and San Francisco advanced from 41¾ to 43, and do. preferred from 56 to 57½; Houston and Texas advanced from 64 to 65½; St. Paul and Omaha rose from 45 to 46, and reacted to 45¾; do. preferred sold up from 89¾ to 90¾, and reacted to 90¼.

The monetary situation was characterized by a much greater degree of ease to-day than on yesterday, and Stock Exchange borrowers obtained accommodation on much easier terms. It is reported that the Government will begin to pay the interest on the coupon bonds due Jan. 1 on Dec. 20, and this, added to the specie on the way here from Europe, will render the supply of loanable capital more than equal to the requirements of borrowers. Call loans on pledge of stock collateral were effected during the morning at a commission of 1-16 of 1 ₰ cent, in addition to legal interest; during the afternoon the prevailing rate was 1-32 of 1 ₰ cent., and at the close 0 ₰ cent. was the current quotation. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 6@7 ₰ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 5-16, selling 3-16@par; Charleston, buying ⅜ discount, selling par @¼ discount; New-Orleans, commercial 350@400 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 1.10 discount; Chicago, par @25 discount; Boston, par.

The Sterling Exchange market was unchanged as to the nominal asking quotations, but the lowest rates of the year were accepted on actual business, which was effected on the following bases: Sixty-day bills, $4 77½ to $4 78; demand, $4 80½ to $4 80¾; cable transfers, $4 81 to $4 81¾; commercial bills, $4 76 to $4 76¼.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London weak and a shade lower, at 98⅜@98⅝ for money and 98⅜@98⅝ for the account. United States Government bonds were irregular; new 4s advanced ¼ ₰ cent., to 117¾; 4½s declined ¼ ₰ cent., to 115¾; 5s were steady at 104¾. In American railway securities, Erie common receded from 48¼ to 48, and returned to 48¾; Illinois Central sold at 125¾, against 125¾@126 yesterday; Pennsylvania fell off from 64¾ to 64⅝, and recovered to 64¾; Reading declined from 52¾ to 52⅜; New-York Central from 150¼ to 149¾; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts from 117 to 116¾; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 56 to 55¾; do. Seconds from 30½ to 30¾, and St. Louis and San Francisco common from 44¾ to 44; Central Pacific rose from 87 to 87¾. This was ticket day on the London Stock Exchange. Bar Silver was steady at 52d. ₰ ounce. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 1-16d. ₰ rupee. The sum of £182,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills was advanced from 2¼ to 3 ₰ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined from 85f. 75c. to 85f. 67c., and rallied to 85f. 72c. Exchange on London was reduced 1c., to 25f. 32c.

The Government bond market was generally strong and ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. higher for new 5s and 4½s, the other issues being unchanged. Railroad mortgages were active and generally firm and higher; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 97¾ to 98, receded to 97¾, and rallied to 97¾; do. funded 5s rose from 93 to 93¾; do Fourths (extended) from 106¼ to 107; C., C. and I. C. incomes receded from 57 to 56¾, and returned to 57; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Firsts rose from 103¾ to 104¾; Eastern Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Firsts from 114 to 115¾; Iron Mountain Second preferred incomes from 75 to 75¾; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Seconds from 68 to 68¾; do. incomes from 65¼ to 66; Mobile and Ohio First debentures from 83 to 85¾; Michigan Central 7s from 126¾ to 127; North-west gold coupons from 123½ to 123¾; New-York Central 6s of 1883 from 104 to 104¾; New-Jersey Central incomes from 93 to 93¾; St. Paul and Minneapolis Firsts from 107 to 108; Union Pacific sinking funds from 120 to 122, and Wabash Firsts (St. Louis Division) from 110¾ to 111; Texas Pacific land grant incomes declined from 75¾ to 75, and recovered to 75¾; do. Firsts (Rio Grande Division) rose from 95¾ to 95¾; Kansas and Texas Seconds sold up from 74¾ to 76, and reacted to 75¾; Albany and Susquehanna Seconds declined from 108¾ to 107¾; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Second incomes from 63¾ to 64¾; Louisville and Nashville Seconds from 103 to 105; Mobile and Ohio new 6s from 105 to 105 do. Second debentures from 81¾ to 81; Ohio Central incomes from 58¾ to 59; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts from 76¾ to 76; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, class A, from 87¾ to 87; St. Paul Consols from 122 to 121¾, and Denver, South Park and Pacific Firsts from 105¾ to 104¾; New-Jersey Central Consols assented advanced from 113 to 113¾, and receded to 112¾. State bonds were inactive; Tennessee 6s, old, sold at 48¾; do. do., new, and do. do., new series, at 47, and District of Columbia 3.65s coupon at 103.

The United States Sub-Treasurer to-day purchased $182,000 of 6s of 1880 at 103¾.

The amount of foreign gold received here to-day was $180,000.

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY.
New-York, Dec. 15, 1880.

Balances	$7,406,156 56
Customs	1,272,000 00
Internal Revenue	1,297,000 00
Coin	1,175,000 00
Total	$11,150,156 56

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 15.

	Previous.	Final.
United States 6s, 1867, coupon	111¾	111¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	111¾	111¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103¾	104
United States 4½s, registered	115¾	115¾
United States 4s, registered	117	117
Albany and Susquehanna	125	125
Alton and Terre Haute	30	30
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	100	100
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	35½	35¾
American District Telegraph	56	58
American Union Telegraph	75¾	76
Boston & Albany	136	136
Boston Land Company	2	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern	77¾	77¾
Canada Southern	74¼	74¼
Climax Mining	3	3
Carlton Mining	3	3
Central Arizona	3	3
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	28½	28½
C., C. and I.	20	20
Central Ohio	87	87
Chesapeake and Ohio	6¾	6¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	11½	11½
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	8½	8½
C. C. and I. C.	19¾	20¾
Chicago and Alton	143½	144½
Chicago and Alton pref.	145	145
Chicago and Northwest	134¾	134¾
Chicago and North-west pref.	140¾	140¾
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	110¾	111¾
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	119¾	119¾
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	130¾	130¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	130	130
Consolidation Coal	23½	23½
Consolidated Virginia	3	3
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	104¾	106
Delaware and Hudson Canal	91¾	91⅝
Edraton Mining	3	3
Eureka Consolidated	3	3
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	36½	36½
Houston and Texas	64¾	65½
Illinois Central	125¾	125¾
Homestake Mining	30½	30½
Houston and Texas	64¾	65½
Illinois Central	125¾	125¾
Keokuk and Des Moines	19½	19½
Lake Shore	127	127
Lake Erie and Western	38¾	38¾
Lead Pipe	3	3
Louisville and Nashville	83	84
Manhattan Railroad	34¾	34
Michigan Central	119¾	120
Mobile and Ohio	20¾	20¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	44¾	44¾
Morris and Essex	119¾	119¾
Manhattan Beach	32	32
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	79¾	79¾
New-Jersey Central	79¾	81¾
New-York Central	144¾	145
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	47¾	48
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	87¾	87¾
Northern Pacific	39	39
Northern Pacific pref.	72¾	72¾
North-western	92¾	93
North-western pref.	112¾	114¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	36¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	37½	37½
Ontario and Western	13½	13½
Oregon Railway and Navigation	117	117
Oregon Railway and Nav. pref.	119¾	119¾
Ohio Central	58½	59
Pacific Mail	52¾	53¾
Philadelphia and Reading	52	52¾
Pittsburg	133	133
Quicksilver	2½	2½
Quicksilver pref.	9	9
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	93¾	93¾
Rensselaer and Saratoga	127	127
Richmond Mining	3	3
Sutro Tunnel	1½	1½
St. Louis and San Francisco	41¾	43
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	56¾	57½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	90	90
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	80¾	83¾
St. Paul and Omaha	45	46
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	89¾	90¾
New-York, Ontario and Western	27¾	27¾
Union Pacific	108¾	108¾
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	13¾	13¾
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	31¾	31¾
Wells, Fargo & Company	112	112
Western Union Telegraph	83½	85¾
Total sales		887,163

*Ex dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102¾	.....
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103	103¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104	104¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104	104¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	101	101¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	101	101¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	115¾	115¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	115¾	115¾
United States currency 6s, 1895	128	.....
United States currency 6s, 1896	130	.....
United States currency 6s, 1897	131	.....
United States currency 6s, 1898	132	.....
United States currency 6s, 1899	133	.....
United States currency 6s, 1900	135	.....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	4 81½@4 82	4 82@4 82½
Demand	4 83½@4 84	4 84@4 84½
Cable transfers	4 84@4 84½	4 84½@4 85
Glasgow:		
Commercial, 3 days	4 81½@4 82	4 82@4 82½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	5.22½@5.22½	5.20@5.20
Demand	5.20@5.20	5.17½@5.17½
Cable transfers	5.17½@5.17½	5.15@5.15
Antwerp:		
Commercial, 3 days	5.22½@5.22½	5.20@5.20
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	5.22½@5.22½	5.20@5.20
Demand	5.20@5.20	5.17½@5.17½
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	5.22½@5.22½	5.20@5.20
Demand	5.20@5.20	5.17½@5.17½
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	94½@94¾	94¾@95
Demand	94¾@95	95@95¼
Guilders:		
Commercial, 3 days	39½@39¾	39¾@40

The following is the Clearing-House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$188,700,923
Balances	4,562,766

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., cl. A, 2 to 5	71¾	N. C., 6s, old	115
Ala., cl. A, sm	71¾	N. C., 6s, new	115
Ala., cl. B, 5s	68	N. C., 6s, R. R.	115
Ala., cl. C, 4 to 5	68	N. C., 6s,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Route to and from Queenstown.
BALTIC, Capt. Wilson.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Ismay.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 10 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Jan. 1, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Parker.....Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Jan. 15, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of West 52d-st.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with every appliance to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced stewardesses, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those great luxuries of all lovers of sea-travel, ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, according to stateroom, $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

RED STAR LINE.
BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class full-powered steamers
NEDERLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
WAESLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled.
State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No Cattle carried. Steerage at low rates.
First Cabin, $80 and $70. Second Cabin, $45.
Steerage, $26. Prepaid, $25. Excursion, $45 50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 2 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FROM QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—By reason of this line taking the Lake Steamer's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 6 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Dec. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 8 (noon)
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 81 and 83 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16, 6 A. M.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Dec. 23, 10 A. M.
IRISH SERVICE, (for Belfast Direct.)
STATE OF ALABAMA.....About Jan. 5
First Cabin, $60 to $100, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, outward, $20.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Union Place, New-York.
Furnessia.....Dec. 18, 11 A. M. | Victoria.....Jan. 1, 4 P. M.
Anchoria.....Dec. 25, 11 A. M. | Ethelia.....Jan. 8, noon
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Circassia.....Dec. 18, 4 P. M. | Devonia.....Jan. 1, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Dec. 18 | WIELAND.....Dec. 30
HERMANN.....Dec. 25 | SILESIA.....Jan. 6
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with every appliance to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced stewardesses, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those great luxuries of all lovers of sea-travel, ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, according to stateroom, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $50; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
SCHILLER.....Dec. 18 | RHEIN.....Sat. Jan. 1
DONAU.....Sat. Dec. 25 | HERMAN.....Sat. Jan. 8
Second Cabin.....
Steerage.....
Cabin passage at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. Passengers and freight from pier between 3d and 4th-sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the holidays the steamers Donau and Rhein will leave at 12 o'clock M. instead of 1 o'clock P. M. as usual.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LAKE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Via QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, 22d Dec., 2:30 P. M.
SCOTHIA.....Wednesday, 29th Dec., 2:30 P. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, 5th Jan., 2 P. M.
ERSINA.....Wednesday, 12th Jan., 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage passage to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Steerage tickets from this office can be purchased at the Queenstown and Liverpool offices, No. 6 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre,
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Dupuis.....Wednesday, Dec. 22, 9 A. M.
PEREIRE, Santelli.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Trobelet.....Thursday, Dec. 30
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
A. G. CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18
A. G. NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For Freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. TOWNS, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These favorite steamers will sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Dec. 1
For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Wall-st., E. R., or to CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

MUSICAL.

A FEW OF OUR CELEBRATED PIANOS
Left for the Holidays at Manufacturers' Prices.
STEINWAY & SONS, WAREROOMS, No. 107 and 109 East 14th-st., near Fourth-ave.
Also, Warerooms, No. 82 and 84 Wabash-ave., Chicago.
Factory, Steinway, L. I., near Hunter's Point.
Steinway Pianos are sold for cash or on easy payments.
Pianos exchanged, tuned, and moved.
PIANOS TO RENT.
PIANOS FOR RENT, with privilege of purchase, at WAREROOMS OF WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 204 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE EXHIBITING AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING USEFUL AND DESIRABLE SPECIALTIES FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS:

SEALSKIN GLOVES AND HATS. FUR-TOP, SPRING WRIST DOGSKIN GLOVES, MATELASSE AND SILK SMOKING JACKETS. EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE. CARDIGAN JACKETS. NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC SUSPENDERS, SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, WITH EMBROIDERED INITIALS, CASHMERE AND SILK MUFFLERS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS, &c.

ALL OFFERED AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

TO BE FOUND AT RETAIL.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

UMBRELLAS.
Christmas and New Year's offerings.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, Plain and Richly Mounted.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL

Mining Investment Company

RICHARD VOSE, President.
O. C. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

Offices, 165 & 167 Broadway New-York.

Capital, $500.000.

Shares $10 Each, full paid and unassessable.

A limited quantity of the above Stock is open for subscription at par, and offers the only existing opportunity for the profitable investment of moderate sums in Mining Operations on

A Legitimate Business Basis.

Prospectus and full information sent on application to the Secretary as above.

UTAH AND PLEASANT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT GOLD BONDS.—Principal and interest payable in New-York. Bonds mature 1900, issued at rate of fifteen thousand dollars per mile, and hundred thousand dollars covering road, equipments, and extensive coal lands owned by the company, being from 10 to 12 feet in thickness, acknowledged to be the best coking and steaming coal for domestic purposes in the West. Road fully completed connecting with the Utah Southern at Provo. Present output is from the line of the road can supply largely in excess of its interest. Contract made with the Union Pacific for all coal not wanted for coking purposes. The title to coal lands is in the Hon. Thos. Fitch, of New-York, Trustee.
We offer through Messrs. Sheldon & Wadsworth, No. 19 Wall-st., the remaining three hundred thousand dollars to be sold, subject to withdrawal.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1880.
H. P. DE GRAAF, President.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.
OFFICE OF THE
OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
No. 20 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1880.
The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors:
"Resolved, That a second assessment of 20 per cent. upon the subscribing for the preferred stock of the Company (authorized by the Special Stockholders' Meeting of Oct. 20, 1880) be, and the same is hereby, levied, payable Jan. 2, 1881, at the company's office in this city.
Stockholders are requested to present or mail their subscription certificates, with check in order that the payment may be noted on the certificate.
BURDEN WHITE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 66 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Land Grant Income Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at 105 per centum and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the bond.
The numbers are as follows:

33	69	176	216	270	277	377	423
47	70	177	217	271	278	378	424
48	71	178	218	272	279	379	425
49	72	179	219	273	280	380	426
50	73	180	220	274	281	381	427
51	74	181	221	275	282	382	428
52	75	182	222	276	283	383	429
53	76	183	223	277	284	384	430
54	77	184	224	278	285	385	431
55	78	185	225	279	286	386	432
56	79	186	226	280	287	387	433
57	80	187	227	281	288	388	434
58	81	188	228	282	289	389	435
59	82	189	229	283	290	390	436
60	83	190	230	284	291	391	437
61	84	191	231	285	292	392	438
62	85	192	232	286	293	393	439
63	86	193	233	287	294	394	440
64	87	194	234	288	295	395	441
65	88	195	235	289	296	396	442
66	89	196	236	290	297	397	443
67	90	197	237	291	298	398	444
68	91	198	238	292	299	399	445
69	92	199	239	293	300	400	446
70	93	200	240	294	301	401	447
71	94	201	241	295	302	402	448
72	95	202	242	296	303	403	449
73	96	203	243	297	304	404	450
74	97	204	244	298	305	405	451
75	98	205	245	299	306	406	452
76	99	206	246	300	307	407	453
77	100	207	247	301	308	408	454
78	101	208	248	302	309	409	455
79	102	209	249	303	310	410	456
80	103	210	250	304	311	411	457
81	104	211	251	305	312	412	458
82	105	212	252	306	313	413	459
83	106	213	253	307	314	414	460
84	107	214	254	308	315	415	461
85	108	215	255	309	316	416	462
86	109	216	256	310	317	417	463
87	110	217	257	311	318	418	464
88	111	218	258	312	319	419	465
89	112	219	259	313	320	420	466
90	113	220	260	314	321	421	467
91	114	221	261	315	322	422	468
92	115	222	262	316	323	423	469
93	116	223	263	317	324	424	470
94	117	224	264	318	325	425	471
95	118	225	265	319	326	426	472
96	119	226	266	320	327	427	473
97	120	227	267	321	328	428	474
98	121	228	268	322	329	429	475
99	122	229	269	323	330	430	476
100	123	230	270	324	331	431	477
101	124	231	271	325	332	432	478
102	125	232	272	326	333	433	479
103	126	233	273	327	334	434	480
104	127	234	274	328	335	435	481
105	128	235	275	329	336	436	482
106	129	236	276	330	337	437	483
107	130	237	277	331	338	438	484
108	131	238	278	332	339	439	485
109	132	239	279	333	340	440	486
110	133	240	280	334	341	441	487
111	134	241	281	335	342	442	488
112	135	242	282	336	343	443	489
113	136	243	283	337	344	444	490
114	137	244	284	338	345	445	491
115	138	245	285	339	346	446	492
116	139	246	286	340	347	447	493
117	140	247	287	341	348	448	494
118	141	248	288	342	349	449	495
119	142	249	289	343	350	450	496
120	143	250	290	344	351	451	497
121	144	251	291	345	352	452	498
122	145	252	292	346	353	453	499
123	146	253	293	347	354	454	500
124	147	254	294	348	355	455	501
125	148	255	295	349	356	456	502
126	149	256	296	350	357	457	503
127	150	257	297	351	358	458	504
128	151	258	298	352	359	459	505
129	152	259	299	353	360	460	506
130	153	260	300	354	361	461	507
131	154	261	301	355	362	462	508
132	155	262	302	356	363	463	509
133	156	263	303	357	364	464	510
134	157	264	304	358	365	465	511
135	158	265	305	359	366	466	512
136	159	266	306	360	367	467	513
137	160	267	307	361	368	468	514
138	161	268	308	362	369	469	515
139	162	269	309	363	370	470	516
140	163	270	310	364	371	471	517
141	164	271	311	365	372	472	518
142	165	272	312	366	373	473	519
143	166	273	313	367	374	474	520
144	167	274	314	368	375	475	521
145	168	275	315	369	376	476	522
146	169	276	316	370	377	477	523
147	170	277	317	371	378	478	524
148	171	278	318	372	379	479	525
149	172	279	319	373	380	480	526
150	173	280	320	374	381	481	527
151	174	281	321	375	382	482	528
152	175	282	322	376	383	483	529
153	176	283	323	377	384	484	530
154	177	284	324	378	385	485	531
155	178	285	325	379	386	486	532
156	179	286	326	380	387	487	533
157	180	287	327	381	388	488	534
158	181	288	328	382	389	489	535
159	182	289	329	383	390	490	536
160	183	290	330	384	391	491	537
161	184	291	331	385	392	492	538
162	185	292	332	386	393	493	539
163	186	293	333	387	394	494	540
164	187	294	334	388	395	495	541
165	188	295	335	389	396	496	542
166	189	296	336	390	397	497	543
167	190	297	337	391	398	498	544
168	191	298	338	392	399	499	545
169	192	299	339	393	400	500	546
170	193	300	340	394	401	501	547
171	194	301	341	395	402	502	548
172	195	302	342	396	403	503	549
173	196	303	343	397	404	504	550
174	197	304	344	398	405	505	551
175	198	305	345	399	406	506	552

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of January, 1881.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN
STOCKS
should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)
This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.
Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent, payable on demand.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. P. WOOD, SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1880.
NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE PUBLIC, at the option of the purchaser, of the whole or any part of $1,000,000 of bonds of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY will be received on or before MONDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, by the Union Trust Company of New-York Trustees. No offer exceeding a premium of 10 per cent. and accrued interest can be accepted.
EDWARD KING, President.

BANKING HOUSE
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 15 New-st.,
(next door to the Stock Exchange),
Receive deposits and sell securities on commission, and carried as long as required, on favorable terms and on a moderate margin. Deposits payable on demand received. Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances. Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

WANTED.
Wisconsin Central Railroad bonds and stock.
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad bonds and stock.
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad bonds and stock.
Horry County, S. C., bonds.
Stephens County, Ga., bonds.
St. Clair County, Mo., bonds.
FOREST & KIRK, No. 4 Broad-st.

NOTICE.
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SENECA FALLS, located at Seneca Falls, in the county of New-York, is closing up its affairs. All householders and others holding bills of said association, issued by the same, are notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
ALBERT COOK, President.
Dated Nov. 23, 1880.

NEW, G. FOX & CO.,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are prepared to execute orders for the purchase or sale of all active stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange, on margin or for cash.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
BOTH COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
A short line and favorite route for travel between the East and West. Sure connection over this line in Union Depot, Kansas City, with all trains for the West and Southwest. For Maps, Folders, &c., No. 261 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
DEAL IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FIRST-CLASS STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY BONDS.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFTS AT SIGHT, AND MAKE ADVANCES ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,

(DAKOTA EXTENSION.)
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Due Nov. 1, 1910. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November. Secured at the rate of $12,000 per mile on completed and equipped road.
Full particulars on application.
ISSUE PRICE, 104 PER CENT. AND INTEREST.
For sale by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION FILED Nov. 15, 1880.
THE
GERMICIDE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
PAID IN CAPITAL, $300,000.
L. COHN, Pres. V. R. STEVENSON, Treas.
W. E. BUTLER, Secty.

THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY,
Registrar of Stock.
Applications for the GERMICIDE, which protects dwellings against the apparent and unnoticed presence of REWER-GAS, (a spontaneous exhalant of DIPTHERIA, MALARIA, and GENERAL DISPOSITION), the ingress of which is not prevented by any system of plumbing, will be received at the office of the company, No. 253 BROADWAY, and at all offices of American District Telegraph Co.
C. L. COHN, General Manager.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

J. S. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
S. S. O'COTT.
BANKERS,
No. 45 and 47 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ISSUE
TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
London Correspondents, { The Union Bank of London. Messrs. C. J. Hambro & Son.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY FOUR PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
City of Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 1, 1880.
The Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Allegheny, Penn., hereby give notice that they are ready to retire at any time after Dec. 10, 1880, the following-named Railroad Compromise Bonds, issued by said city under act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 21, 1868, and known as the "Railroad Indebtedness of the City of Allegheny Act," Nos. 143, 145, 156, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of January, 1881, and certificates will be issued for the bonds of the Common Railway and Navigation Company will be paid at maturity by
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.
JAMES BROWN, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot all of said bonds to be called in to complete the payment due to the sinking fund; and said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 31st of December, 1880, at par for principal and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. 0, 1, 45, 46, 47, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552

Interest on such bonds will cease on the first of December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
M. L. BYERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.
At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day a DIVIDEND OF TEMEE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of company outstanding was declared, payable from the net earnings of the quarter ending 30th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 20th day of December next, to all stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on that day. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1880.
The transfer-books will be opened on the morning of Jan. 3, 1881.
E. B. FOWLER, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 34.
The Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst., payable on demand at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of January next, to shareholders of record on the 26th day of December, 1880.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th day of December, instant, and opened on the morning of the 3d day of January next.
WILLIAM H. ROCKEFELLER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILAD

CANNOT PAY THEIR DEBTS

A LARGE FAILURE IN THE TOBACCO TRADE.

SUSPENSION OF MESSRS. SEIDENBERG & CO., WITH LIABILITIES AMOUNTING TO $500,000—OTHER FAILURES IN THE SAME TRADE—EMBARRASSMENTS IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The tobacco trade was startled yesterday by the announcement of the failure of Seidenberg & Co., manufacturers of cigars and importers of leaf tobacco, at the corner of Reade and Church streets, and at Key West, Fla. They are the largest manufacturers of cigars in the country, and their credit was unlimited. Messrs. Joseph Seidenberg, Samuel Seidenberg, and Samuel Wolf, who comprise the firms of Seidenberg & Co., and S. Wolf & Co., of Key West, made an assignment yesterday to Julius Bendi, giving the following preferences: H. Wolf estate, $4,617 95; E. M. W. Greenebaum, $4,106 29; B. Ballin, $4,268 35; H. Kentner, $456 10; S. Fugnet & Bond, $10,268 91; M. Seidenberg Bons, $23,794 91; North River Bank, $2,166 38; Importers and Traders' National Bank, $2,860 50; Alonzo Follett, $60,000; B. Klonfer, $268 76; A. Ettlinger, $800; George P. Lies & Co., $4,796 36; J. Hirsch, $195. Bradstreet's reports state that the firm was established in 1865, and gradually worked their way to the head of the trade, and became the leading house in the country in their line. They claimed a capital of $400,000 in 1879, which was increased since then. They imported all their leaf direct from Havana, and manufactured exclusively at Key West, their sales-rooms being in this city. Eight hundred hands were employed at Key West in their factory, Mr. Simon Wolf managing the business there. Leopold Wolf was admitted to an interest on Jan. 1, 1878. The liabilities are reported at $500,000, and the assets are considered very good, consisting of real estate, merchandise, machinery, open accounts, and bills receivable, and it is thought they may be able to settle in full. In the trade the failure was considered a very great surprise, as there was no intimation of any special trouble, and the firm had paid everything up to yesterday. It was stated that Havana leaf had been running so poor that it had brought down prices and hurt quality, in consequence of which Connecticut and Ohio tobacco was purchased and shipped to Key West. The competition in making good cigars here had cut into Key West goods and no doubt hurt the trade. Seidenberg & Co. had purchased whole years' supplies of tobacco in Havana, and the crops of 1878 and 1879 had each turned out badly; their purchases of the 1879 crop were considered an excellent bargain, and it is said they could have sold out the entire lot immediately after at an advance of from $200,000 to $250,000 over what they had paid for it. This lot, however, did not turn out anything like what was expected, and a great many cigars came back on their hands. They were under heavy expenses for wages, taxes, &c., and their capital could not stand the pressure. Mr. Seidenberg said yesterday that shrinkage in values, depreciation, and other causes forced their assignment; he could not state the amount of the liabilities accurately until the accounts had been received from Key West and Havana, but said the trade estimate of $500,000 was about correct; he could give no estimate of the assets until the inventory had been made up; they had real estate, open accounts, and stock; they employed at present 800 hands at Key West, but did not own the factory there. He thought it would be two weeks before a full statement could be presented to the creditors.

Failures in the tobacco trade throughout the country have caused heavy losses to the merchants in this City, who are generally the largest creditors. Bradstreets have received dispatches that the firm of Lee & Friedman, wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco at St. Louis, have been attached by creditors for $10,000. Their liabilities are reported there at $70,000, and their assets are valued at from $40,000 to $50,000. They succeeded their brother M. Friedman, who started a small business with a capital of about $40,000. In the trade here the liabilities are figured up to over $100,000. Among the creditors reported are: Teller Brothers, of Philadelphia, $30,000; Fox, Dills & Co., $7,000; A. Cohn, $10,000; Rosenwald, Brother & Co., $4,000; Miranda & Co., $8,500; E. Hoffman & Son, and Joseph Meyer's Sons.

G. Follin & Sons, tobacco commission merchants and cigar manufacturers at Charleston, S. C., have failed, with liabilities amounting to $40,000, principally due to New-York creditors.

Joseph Lacombe & Co., jobbers in tobacco and cigars at St. Joseph, Mo., have made an assignment, with liabilities of about $16,000, and assets, $7,500.

Swineburne & Price, manufacturers of cigars at Toledo, Ohio, have assigned to F. A. Kircher.

The failure of Stern & Brother, wholesale dry goods dealers, at Vicksburg, Miss., and at No. 55 Walker-street, this City, is announced. The firm is composed of Isaac and Victor Brown, the latter residing at the Thomas Nesbyt. They have been in business about 10 years, and carried a stock of from $40,000 to $60,000. The first intimation the creditors here received of the firm's embarrassment was about two weeks ago, when acceptances in favor of Peter Doley & Co., of Baltimore, for $600 were not paid. Since then creditors attached their property in Vicksburg, and the firm gave a trust deed on their property to A. Kuhn, of Vicksburg, to secure him for $16,000 borrowed money. Their failure is attributed to the loss of business on account of the heavy rains during the last two months in Mississippi and the inability to make collections. The liabilities are reported at $60,000, the nominal assets about the same figure, and it is thought they will realize $75,000. Mr. Victor Brown expects to place a full statement before the New-York creditors in a few days, and hopes to get a settlement. H. B. Claflin & Co. are probably the largest creditors here, their claim being reported at $9,000.

A. King Chandler, dealer in dry goods, in Washington, has reported failure, with liabilities amounting to $50,000, nearly all of which is due to creditors in New-York. It is said that a New-York house has taken possession of the stock.

OUR CHRISTMAS GREEN.

WHERE IT GROWS—HOW IT REACHES THE NEW-YORK MARKET—VARIETIES USED.

The business of supplying the market with Christmas trees and greens is comparatively a new enterprise in this country. It is only 20 years ago that Mark Carr, a jolly woodman, dwelling among the foot-hills of the Catskills, conceived the brilliant idea that New-York wanted Christmas trees, and he could make money by furnishing them. Full of his new venture, he lost no time in arranging its details, but proceeded at once to cut and prepare a lot of young firs and spruces of suitable size and shape, such as grew about his mountain home in great abundance, and were of no possible use for any other purpose. About two weeks before Christmas he drew two large sled-loads of these trees to the river with his oxen, and started with them to the Metropolis. Here he paid his silver dollar for the use of a strip of sidewalk on the corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets, and at once flung out his mountain novelties, which found buyers at good prices. The proceeds enabled him to enjoy a convivial season here. The following year Mark was here again with more trees, and from this small beginning the business has continued to grow each year until the market now demands trees by the hundred thousand, and Carr's old corner commands a rent of $100 for a few days each year. The trees are brought from Maine and the Catskill region by the boat and car load, besides some from a few other localities. Churches, sample-rooms, Sunday schools, butchers' shops, parlors, stores, everything must needs be trimmed for the Christmas season, and every year the designs are more elaborate than before, calling for greater profusion and a larger supply of the forest greens.

A large quantity has already arrived in the City. Twenty-five car-loads came in from Maine last week, and the Catskill region sent a large supply before navigation closed. From Saugerties, Ulster County, came 15,000 trees, and a firm in Shokan, Ontario, in the same county, is still actively engaged in preparing and forwarding by rail, by way of Kingston, as many as they can get down in time. It is safe to say that 300,000 Christmas trees will be in market here this year, besides many tons of other Christmas greens. These trees are offered by the wholesale dealer in "bunches," neatly tied, containing from five to a dozen trees, and selling for from 50 cents to $1 each, according to height and quality. Very large bushy trees will cost from $8 to $10. Most desirable specimens are stocky and symmetrical, and such are not always easy to find. Spruce and fir are the only conifers used for regular Christmas trees, although pines, hemlocks, and cedars are largely employed in the decoration of churches, stores, and shops. "Rope stuff" for wreaths, trimming, and festooning was formerly prepared from arbor vitæ and other coniferous twigs woven together—a slow and laborious process. But now this pretty and desirable trimming is made from the *Lycopodium dendroideum*, or ground pine, the running cedar, or *Lycopodium complanatum*, a species of moss which grows in the form of a trailing vine, and is very easily prepared for market. Most of this material now comes from Kempton and Monmouth County, N. J. Boat-loads of it have already arrived. It is delivered here ready for use, and sold at 2 or 3 cents per running yard. Wreaths and other fanciful designs, in most every conceivable form and shape, are composed of broad evergreen leaves from the holly, rhododendron, kalmia, &c., intermingled with bright-colored berries and pods from bittersweet and other shrubs and vines. All these may be had in endless variety at prices that seem extremely low, in view of the time and labor involved in their production. In Monmouth County, from whence the bulk of this material is now obtained, this manufacture forms a leading industry for two or three months of the year, hundreds being engaged in it. The growing vines are becoming very scarce there of late years, and evergreens supply is now imported thither from New-England, the West, and other States.

AN ANSWER TO JUDGE BLACK.

George Tickner Curtis has written a public letter to President Jewett, of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, dissenting from Judge Black's views on the right of Congress to regulate inter-State transportation by railways. He denies that railroads are public highways, or that the property is devoted to public purposes, because it is used by the members of the United States Supreme Court in the Dartmouth College case, to the effect: First, that a grant of a charter of incorporation is a contract between the sovereign power and the grantee, all of whose obligations are under the protection of that clause of our Federal Constitution which prohibits the passage by the State of any law that impairs them; from which, he claims, it follows that if a State Legislature has once granted to a railroad corporation a power to make its own contracts, without any reservation of a right to control the exercise of that power, it ceases subsequently to control or resume it; and, second, that private property remains private property, although held by a corporation, and held by the terms of the charter for the use of any individual of the public who may desire to enjoy its benefits complying with the conditions on which its use is offered. In regard to the scope of the commercial power of Congress, he quotes Justice Field's opinion that "the power to regulate commerce among the several States was vested in Congress in order to secure equality and freedom in commercial intercourse against discriminating State legislation; it was never intended that the power should be exercised so as to interfere with private contracts not designed at the time they were made to create impediments to such intercourse."

MR. THOMPSON IN TRAINING.

A CREW THAT WILL ASTONISH THE OARSMEN NEXT SEASON.

At a meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club on Tuesday evening, Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, the new Commissioner of Public Works, was elected an honorary member. A reporter who was sent over to the City Hall yesterday to inquire into the truth of the report that Mr. Thompson is in training for a series of rowing races on the Harlem next season found the new Commissioner swinging a pair of 35-pound dumb-bells in his private office.

"Yes," said Mr. Thompson, in reply to an inquiry, "I am getting up a little muscle. Mayor Cooper and I intend to do some rowing next year, and we are preparing for it. We are going to pull a double in the next Harlem regatta—Cooper, bow; Thompson, stroke. Yes, there is a little discrepancy in our weight, but patience will bring that all right. I take an hour's work in a gymnasium every morning and am coming along finely. Cooper, of course, is trying to pull up in weight, and I am trying to pull down. At the present rate I shall be down to 360 before Spring."

"Do any rowing now?" the Commissioner continued. "Yes, Sir, every morning. We take a spin from Harlem up to Macomb's Dam every morning. Sometimes we have to break the ice, but it's very invigorating. We're rowing in a pair-oared gig, now, but will be sufficiently in practice to handle a shell by the time the season opens. Cooper pulls a strong oar, and I think I can bring him up to a racing pace. Too heavy for a shell? Well, I would be a little weighty for one of the ordinary pattern, but we've having one built to order that will stand the strain. John Englis is making it for us, over at Greenpoint. It is to be built of boiler iron, with water-tight compartments fore and aft, saloon and smoking-room amidships, where the motion of the vessel is least felt. It will be a terror to the river when we get it under way. It is to be 42-inch beam, and I hope to be able to get into it, without crowding, by the middle of May. Cooper is good for from 105 to 135 strokes a minute, and I think we can increase this. He pulls a strong oar from start to finish, and develops muscle rapidly. We haven't made any extraordinary time so far in the gig, but that is on account of the sand bags."

"Sand bags?"

"Yes; you see the first time we started out, Cooper took the bow seat, as of course he had to do, to pull the bow oar. That was all well enough till it got in the stern. As soon as I took my seat, Cooper and the bow of the boat went up in the air, and the stern dragged in the mud. So we had to put some sand bags in the bow to balance things—17 sand bags, weighing 15 pounds each. That made us about even; but every week we take one sand bag less, the 17 pounds representing Cooper's weekly gain in weight and my loss. You ought to see the Mayor feather his oar! Does it like a professional. Yes, we'll enter for most of next year's amateur races. It's a very healthful and invigorating exercise. When our gig is fully loaded, she carries everything before her, when we've got her under way. With a matter of 1,800 pounds or so aboard of her, we can't stop her very suddenly, and she fetched away the corner of a steam dredge a day or two ago."

"A trainer? Yes, we have a trainer, a regular professional. He's one of the new school of trainers; the old school is exploded, you know, with raw beef, ale by the half-pint, and all that nonsense, you know. Our trainer follows the Duke of Brunswick system—mushrooms, tomato ketchup, steaks and chops to develop the forearm; devilled kidneys for the muscles of the leg; boned turkey to strengthen the chest; and champagne *ad lib.* for general results. This is the new system, and it's a beauty. Come up some morning and see us pull."

THE EXCISE BOARD.

TWENTY-EIGHT INSPECTORS AND THE COUNSEL TO THE BOARD SUSPENDED.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, Commissioner Morrisson acting as temporary Chairman. On motion of Mr. Morrisson, Commissioner Mitchell was elected President of the board, and Commissioner Friedsam was elected Treasurer. The terms of office are for one year. It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Friedsam, that the banks where Excise moneys are placed on deposit furnish a daily statement of balances. It was also resolved that checks drawn against such balances be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President, and that they shall be made payable to the order of the City Chamberlain. Mr. Friedsam said that the appropriation for the year which ends May 1, 1881, was nearly exhausted, only $12,000 remaining to the credit of the board. It was necessary to take steps to carry on the business of the department economically, and this could only be done by reducing the number of employes. He moved that 28 Excise inspectors be suspended from pay and duty. The motion was adopted by the votes of Messrs. Friedsam and Mitchell, Mr. Morrisson being excused from voting. The Inspectors who were suspended are as follows: Michael Burns, Alfred L. Converse, Patrick Donohue, Henry E. Hughes, Henry Hughes, John Murray, Adam Moser, William Moser, Michael Roach, John Carey, Joseph R. Colligan, James T. Flynn, Michael Fay, James Gregory, Frederick Hildebrandt, John Kennelly, Thomas Kerrigan, Nicholas Langdon, John H. McCoy, James McGovern, Louis Edward Merkle, John Murray, Henry Peters, John Rourke, Terrence Reilly, E. W. Simpson, Mathew Smith, and R. J. Sullivan. Sixteen of the suspended Inspectors were appointed by Tammany Hall influence. On motion of Mr. Friedsam, Menzo Diefendorf, counsel to the board, was suspended from pay and duty. The Chief Clerk was directed to prepare a report on the force necessary to carry on the business of the department and the condition of its finances. It was ordered that a reinspection be made of all places for which applications for licenses have been made. On motion of Mr. Friedsam, the Board of Apportionment was requested to appropriate $15,000 to enable the department to carry on business until May. The appropriation for the year was $65,000. Thirteen Inspectors were retained for duty.

RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO CRIPPLED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Yesterday morning the General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphed to the agency of the company in this City to accept no more freight between Baltimore and New-York for the present. It is said that this action was rendered necessary by the purchase on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from Mr. Thayer, of Boston, of a block of the stock sufficient to give them control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The latter road being one of the links in the Baltimore and Ohio Company's recent through connection to this City, the Pennsylvania Company were thus masters of the situation. In reply to inquiries sent to the main office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in Baltimore for further information, the following dispatch was received yesterday afternoon by Mr. A. C. Rose, the General Passenger Agent in this City:

"No freight will be received by the Bound Brook route for the Baltimore and Ohio after to-day. I think you had better advise our shippers as early as possible. It will also be best for them to ship as little as possible by us to-day. We are meeting with unexpected difficulties in getting freight moved over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road. We hope to be able to again commence receiving freight for shipment by our lines at an early date, of which our friends will be fully advised."

SUGGESTING MORE PUBLICITY.

The Executive Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New-York City have issued the following:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1880.

The Executive Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association would be aided in their efforts to bring the common cause of our charities before the public if each hospital would advertise its individual work and needs in the principal daily papers during the week before Hospital Saturday, or if the authorities of each institution would adopt such other means as they may deem best to bring their work and needs prominently before the public. This suggestion is made under the belief that to acquaint the public with the work being done by each hospital will stimulate general interest in hospital work, and will increase gifts to the common fund, as well as to particular institutions.

THREE GIRLS SENT TO PRISON.

Mary Ann Hoffman, Lillie Williams, and Mary Smith, the three young shoplifters who were captured by Central Office detectives while engaged in robbing stores, were placed on trial in Special Sessions yesterday. The girl Smith, having already a previous charge pending against her in the same court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. The other two prisoners entered pleas of not guilty, but were convicted and sentenced to similar terms of imprisonment. A shoe-maker entered a new charge of larceny against the girl Williams, she having, on the occasion of the theft, represented herself to be Catherine White. The latter secured bail in $1,000, but subsequently admitted her guilt, and was sentenced to two months' additional imprisonment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

E. H. Main is informed that the Fourth-avenue line of horse cars, the oldest established route in the City, was running in 1841.

The Young Men's Christian Association will begin on the 1st of January a new series of evening classes in French, German, and phonography, and continue them until May.

The Congregation Chasari Zedeh will give a grand ball in Irving Hall on Sunday, Jan. 23, the proceeds to be devoted to improving and beautifying its cemetery at Bayside.

The Active Boat Club will give its fifth annual reception in Tammany Hall to-morrow evening. The previous entertainments given by the club have been very successful.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by Joseph Sudenberg, Daniel Sudenberg, and Samuel Wolf, to Julius Bensel, with $27,028 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday decided not to resume relations with the National Board of Trade, and a telegram to that effect was sent to the National Board at Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Adolf Huebsch will deliver the concluding portion of his lecture, "A Pseudo Messiah of the Seventeenth Century," this evening in the lecture-room of Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue.

A ballot has been ordered on the Produce Exchange on the 27th inst. on the question of approving the resolution adopted by the Board of Managers to release the bondsmen of the late defaulting Treasurer, Benjamin C. Bogert.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday received letters from the New-York Central and New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Companies agreeing to make a reduction of 50 per cent on tickets sold to emigrants in Castle Gardan.

Haverly's Genuine Colored Minstrels, upon the invitation of Commissioners Brennan and Hess, will give an entertainment to-day to the unfortunates on Randall's Island. The troupe will leave the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, in the Department steamer, at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

A force of laborers will be sent to Fulton Market at noon to-day to demolish that portion of the market which is beyond repair. About 100 feet of the structures on Fulton-street will be torn down, and 120 feet of the sheds on the south-east corner of Beekman and Front streets will also be removed.

Mr. P. T. Barnum and his wife last Monday executed to the Emigrant Industrial Saving Bank a mortgage for $300,000 upon their property on the north-east corner of Broadway and Houston-street. The mortgage is payable in one year, with interest at 6 per cent. It was recorded at the Register's office yesterday.

A literary and musical entertainment, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, will be given this evening in the church corner of Broome and Ridge streets, by Robert Duncan Elder, elocutionist; Miss Belle Whitlock, soprano, and Miss Minnie Mower, alto.

Sneak-thieves entered the residence of Mr. Thomas K. Davies, No. 448 Lexington-avenue, last evening, while the occupants were at dinner in the basement. They unlocked the door with a duplicate key, and ascending to the second floor stole a sealskin sacque, an overcoat, and a clock, valued in all at $300.

The relief fund of St. John's Guild was increased yesterday by $92, through contributions, as follows: John H. Brower, $50; Ferdinand Stagg, $10; William Brookfield, $10; Mrs. Baldwin, $5; A. L. B., $5; Cash from Mott Haven, $5; Miss Strong, $5; E. L., $2. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, William H. Guion, No. 29 Broadway.

"Inquirer" is informed that the Court of Arbitration has been held gratuitously by Judge Fancher since 1876, when the Legislature abolished the clause providing for the payment of a salary and the imposition of fees. Previous to that the State gave Judge Fancher $10,000 per annum, and the fees collected were turned in to the State Treasury.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D., upon invitation of Peter Cooper, ex-Judge Hilton, ex-Mayor Wickham, Russell Sage, Thurlow Weed, and a number of other prominent gentlemen, will deliver a lecture on the "Social and Political Condition of Ireland," in Steinway Hall, on Monday evening. Mr. Hepworth was one of the gentlemen who distributed the *Herald* relief fund during the late famine in Ireland. Admission to the lecture will be free.

Young Charles Pelham Clinton, the English adventurer, was again before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel, Mr. James D. McClelland, denied that the prisoner was the person called for by the requisition from Utah. Judge Daniels remanded the prisoner to Police Headquarters for a week, to enable Assistant District Attorney Leary to procure proofs of his identity with the person wanted in Utah.

Detective Ruland, of the Central Office, yesterday obtained an order from Justice Morgan for the delivery to Kenian McCabe, of Windsor Locks, Conn., a horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $880, which were stolen from him on Sept. 16 by David Armstrong, alias Hitchrider. The thief is now in prison in New-Haven awaiting trial. The property was found in possession of George Russell, mineral water manufacturer at No. 397 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, who had purchased it at auction.

The pretty Gothic *salon* at Pinard's was the scene last evening of an elegant private entertainment, given by Mr. J. Glaenzer, of this City, in honor of Col. Favieux and Capt. de la Chère, of the French Army. The *menu* was a delicate little card, with a raised coat of arms in silver upon the upper left-hand corner and a text printed in relief silver letters. The table was decorated with ornamental pieces appropriate to the occasion, and among the 30 or 40 guests who were presented to the distinguished strangers were Mr. Lawrence Turnure, Jr., Mr. W. Riggs, Mr. W. S. Andrews, Mr. Frederick Wilmerding, and Mr. Wickliffe Preston.

Charles W. Davis, alias "Tuttle Dunn," who is said by the Police to be a professional gambler, was arrested last night on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Smyth, he having been indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses. It is alleged that he went about among business men previous to the recent election, representing himself as an agent of the National Committee of either party, according to the politics of the person called upon, and solicited subscriptions for political purposes. He is said to have collected a large sum of money in this way. He was locked up at the Central Office last night, and will be arraigned at the District Attorney's office to-day.

The Police have investigated a report from Rochester that Nicola Pizzo, an Italian boy employed as a musician by Felice Padula, a Padrone, was kicked to death at No. 45 Crosby-street seven years ago by Padula. The search for evidence to corroborate this rumor has not been attended with success, but it has been ascertained that the boy was, about the time referred to, kicked by Padula because he brought home a broken violin. The Police believe that the rumor that the boy was murdered is without foundation. Padula now lives at Laurenzan, about 150 miles from Naples, Italy, and Nicola's parents are at Pigeron, near Laurenzan. Two of his brothers, who are at Rochester, N. Y., circulated the rumor that Nicola was murdered.

The Produce Exchange, yesterday, received a communication from the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, containing a report of the action taken by their Board of Managers on the 13th, respecting Secretary Sherman's order withholding from publication particulars of exports and imports on the written request of the parties interested. Resolutions were adopted characterizing the Secretary's action as a "great injury to the general trade of the country without any corresponding benefit," earnestly protesting against it; requesting the Secretary to withdraw his circular, and threatening in case of refusal to bring the matter to the attention of their representatives in Congress, and to ask their "earnest co-operation to have said Treasury action withdrawn and annulled."

BROOKLYN.

Francis B. Fieber, the newly appointed Justice of the Second District, took the oath of office yesterday. City Auditor-elect Voorhees appointed W. D. Cornell, of the Nineteenth Ward, Deputy Auditor. Mr. Cornell is a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

The rumors concerning the consolidation of all the gas companies of Brooklyn into one vast monopoly is again revived. It is said that the Directors of several of the companies have met recently and discussed the subject earnestly. As yet no definite action looking to consolidation has been taken.

On the ground that prompt action was necessary in order to prevent a partial water famine, Mayor Howell and Commissioner French borrowed, yesterday, $7,000 from the City Bank on their own responsibility, in order to purchase Springfield Brook. The purchase of Watts Pond at an early date is also in contemplation.

Counsel for Edward Reinhardt, the Staten Island murderer, rescentenced at the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, to be hanged on the 14th of January, filed exceptions to the rescentence yesterday on the ground that the Richmond County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in which the prisoner had been convicted, was the only tribunal in which he could be legally rescentenced. The prisoner's counsel will apply for a writ of certiorari this week, and announces that he intends taking the case to the Court of Appeals.

The clerk, two assistant clerks, a messenger, two engineers, and a watchman are to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors at its meeting to-day. There are 31 members of the board, 15 of whom are regular Democrats, 11 Republicans, and 5 Independent Democrats. The Republicans and Independent Democrats have held a caucus in reference to the appointments, the proceedings of which they refuse to divulge. With the exception of Mr. Stryker, one of the assistant clerks, all the appointees whose places are to be filled to-morrow are Democrats.

A new engine company, with seven men, including the foreman, John F. Dobson, has just been organized. The engine-house is on Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue. In its annual report, Fire Commissioner Worth will recommend that the telegraph box fire alarm system in use in New-York be adopted in Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Tuesday night burglars entered the Post Office at Unionville, the first station north of White Plains, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and stole about $60 worth of postage stamps, and $10 in bank-notes. The Post Office is in the grocery store of David Cox, which is located near the railroad tracks.

The people of Tarrytown have protested against the payment of the claims of Squire Patrick O'Mara, of that village, on the ground that his charges for the commitments of prisoners are illegal. The matter was argued before the Board of Supervisors, at White Plains, yesterday, and an investigating committee was appointed to sift the matter and report to the board.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Gleason, who was sent to the Hudson County Jail, from Hoboken, to await trial on a charge of larceny, cut his throat yesterday, but the wound will not prove fatal. The keepers denied all knowledge of the case, although they had summoned County Physician Converse to attend the man.

The construction of another tunnel through Bergen Hill, for the use of the New-York, Oswego and Western Railroad, has now become a settled fact. The route has been surveyed, and work will commence as soon as the contracts can be completed. The eastern opening will be just north of Grove Church, in North Bergen. The tunnel will be 4,300 feet long.

The residence of A. Zabriskie, No. 13 Sussex-place, Jersey City, was entered by a sneak-thief yesterday evening and robbed of two coats, one valued at $70 and the other at $110. The thief was a colored man, who rang the bell, and gave a note to the servant girl to take to Mr. Zabriskie. When that gentleman tore open the envelope he found a blank piece of paper. He hastened down to the door, but the colored man and the coats were gone.

Much dissatisfaction having been expressed with the cumbersome and complicated charter under which Jersey City is working, the Board of Aldermen, at their last meeting, adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to appoint a committee of citizens to prepare a new charter to be submitted to the Legislature for action. The Mayor, in compliance with the resolution, has appointed Thomas S. Negus, John M. Shannon, John D. Carscallen, Emil Staeger, ex-Mayor Charles Stedler, and Simeon M. Ayres as such committee.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Jersey City Mission and Tract Society was held in the Bergen-Avenue Reformed Church Tuesday night. The Treasurer and City Missionary Verrinder presented their annual reports. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President—W. W. Everts, D. D.; Vice-President—C. C. Van Beyen; Secretary—John T. Richards; Treasurer—Frank Emmons. The Board of Managers is composed of the officers, with the Pastors and one or more laymen of contributing churches.

Catherine Khan was arraigned in the Second District Police Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting her husband with a smoothing iron. Khan says he has been married two years, and in that time his wife has spent only two nights in the house. When she does come there she beats him, scalds him with hot water, and assaults him with any convenient weapon she can pick up. The Court laughed heartily while her husband was telling his story, but the affair did not seem so funny when the Judge ordered her locked up.

The Bergen County Grand Jury went into Judge Dixon's court at Hackensack yesterday. Among the indictments presented there were none against the officers of the recently suspended banks. The Grand Jurors are giving the bank affairs a thorough examination. One of the Grand Jurors has been appointed to make an expert examination of the bank books. Berry, the alleged defaulting Cashier of one bank and the Treasurer of the other, was taken before the Grand Jury yesterday, but refused to make any explanation or statement.

About 12 o'clock Tuesday night the attention of Keeper Watson, of the Jersey City Prison, was attracted by loud cries from one of the cells. He hastened there, and found John Smith hanging from the bars of the cell door. The keeper cut him down, and after a violent struggle secured him. About 2 o'clock Smith was seized with a violent attack of vomiting, followed by hemorrhage, and died in an hour, without any medical attendance. Smith was arrested on complaint of his wife, who charged him with being a habitual drunkard and beating her. He resided at No. 504 Bay-street.

THE ROADS IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Hugh N. Camp, President of the North Side Association of the Annexed District, and Alderman-elect James L. Wells appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and requested the board not to make any reduction in the proposed appropriation of $50,000 for the maintenance of roads in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. They stated that the appropriation ought to be doubled rather than cut down, for the roads were all in an almost impassable condition. Unless the work of repairing is done very much better next year than it had been done in the past, they believed it would all have to be done over again the following year. Out of the proposed appropriation of $50,000, $7,800 was for salaries, and they thought that was a pretty large salary list for the expenditure of $50,000. Most of the 180 miles of roads in the district had been virtually neglected for years, and were in very bad condition. No other tax-payers appeared, and after listening to Messrs. Camp and Wells, the board adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

THE PENALTY REMITTED.

In October last one Norman H. Pollack began an action in libel in the United States District Court against the steamer Laura, of the Bridgeport Steam-boat Line, alleging that she had carried on certain trips a larger number of passengers than the law allowed her to carry. He therefore sought to recover the statutory penalty of $10 per head and the amount of fare paid by each passenger in excess of the legal number. Subsequently he received notice that the Secretary of the Treasury had remitted the penalty on payment of the costs of the suits by the defendants. He then moved, before Judge Choate, for an order reviewing his action in staying the operation of the Secretary's order. Yesterday the court rendered a decision holding that the Secretary has the power to make remission of penalties in such cases, even where the suit is begun by an individual, and allowed the defendants to amend their complaint by setting up the order of the Secretary and their compliance with its terms as a defense to the libellant's claim.

DAMAGES NOT OBTAINED.

By stepping into a hole in the sidewalk in Washington-street, near Vesey, Mary Hoppinger had one of her legs fractured. She sued the City for $30,000 damages, on the ground that if the City had not permitted Washington Market stand-holders to diminish the width of the sidewalk from 12 to 5 feet there would have been room for her to pass the hole without danger of her falling into it. The complaint was dismissed by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, on the grounds that the hole alone was the cause of the accident, and that the City officers had not been negligent, because the excavation had been made by private individuals, without permission from the proper authority, and because it had been made only an hour when the accident occurred—a period too short for the City officers to obtain even constructive notice of its existence. Mr. Charles Goeler for the plaintiff. Messrs. E. Henry Lacombe and John O'Byrne for the City.

Go WHERE you will you will find people using Dr. BULL'S Cough Syrup and unanimous in their testimony concerning its good effect. Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

RUINART, GARNIER & Co.'s celebrated brands V. S. O. P. extra fine grand Champagne Brandy, $3 50 per bottle. Optima, extra fine Champagne Brandy, $2 per bottle, bottled at Cognac, unequaled in price and quality. HOUSTON & STERNE, No. 771 6th-av. Depot. CARNEYER & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship *Lessing*, for Hamburg, &c.—Countess Miss Taylor, Miss Berwick, Miss Zelie Lafely, Morris Weil, August Hauty, John Morandat, F. A. Hoffmann, Joseph Kampe, George Grimm, Emil Kessman.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship *Labrador*, from Havre.—Admiral Hellicon, Lieut. Thomas, Mr. Vandot, Capt. Dreiling, Mr. Pertuse, Miss Jeanne Bernhardt, Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, Miss Laura Ostrom, Miss E. K. Andres, Mr. and Mrs. Gambols, Mr. Bescoyo, Victor Fehr, Mr. Fortin, E. D. Thebaud, the Rev. Jolly, Sisters Eusebie Bouchet, Marie Marcot, Eugenie Dupre, Julie Rousseu, Countess de Castries, Mr. Grahn, Mr. Kahn, Mrs. Comthal and child, Mr. and Mrs. Marchand, Miss Lina Marchand, A. Seyville, Mrs. Chesewright, Mrs. Agnes Giroud, F. A. Biedermann, Mrs. Biedermann, Julie Knauly, Vergara Pinture, Leon Mandron, Mr. and Mrs. D. Flatery, L. Rossignol, Miss Marie Rossignol, Mr. Dutel, the Rev. Coqueville, Nicolas Coqueville, Miss Adeline Guillaume, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Morin, Angelo Cochrane and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss de Nagy, Mr. and Mrs. Gerbert, Mr. W. Cutting, Jr.

In steam-ship *City of Alexandria*, from Savannah.—Mrs. Mary L. Hutchinson and three children, Miss Annie Lee Gardner, George H. Gardner, Frederick Rinaud, Jose de Lemos Farra, Carlos Gomez, Emilio Arnau, Samuel Lawrence, Patrick Lavery, Joseph Kelly, Miss Fanny Laughton, Miss Maria Rhodes, George W. Orvis.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon rises...4:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:32	
Gov. Island	8:08	
Hell Gate	9:51	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, Spofford & Morgan; Benefactor, Doane, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Benefactor, (Br.,) Hughes, Liverpool, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; City of Columbus, Fisher, Savannah, George Young; Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Seneca, (Br.,) Burnham, Glasgow, Wm. Thomson & Co.; Lord Derby, (Br.,) Foster, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Moero Castle, Reed, Charleston, William P. Clyde & Co.; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Erin, (Br.,) Healey, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Austin, Stevens, Matanzas, Ramon de la Sota; Venezuela, 16th inst., Lyngoer, for Tybee; Strathmore, for San Francisco.

Ary 1st inst., Kenneth; 5th inst., Maria Christina; 10th inst., R. H. Duval, G. S. Gordon, Loraine; 14th inst., Agnir, Del Gratia, Destino; 15th inst., Norman.

The steam-ship Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Tant, from New-York Dec. 1, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Dec. 1, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Rhynland, (Belg.) Capt. Randle, from New-York Dec. 4, has arr. at Antwerp.

MOVILLE, Dec. 15.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Baltimore Dec. 3, via Halifax the 6th, has arr. here on her way to Liverpool.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York Dec. 4, has arr. here on her way to Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 15.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Oder, Capt. Undeutsch, from New-York Dec. 4, has arr. here on her way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 15.—The